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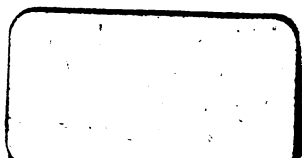
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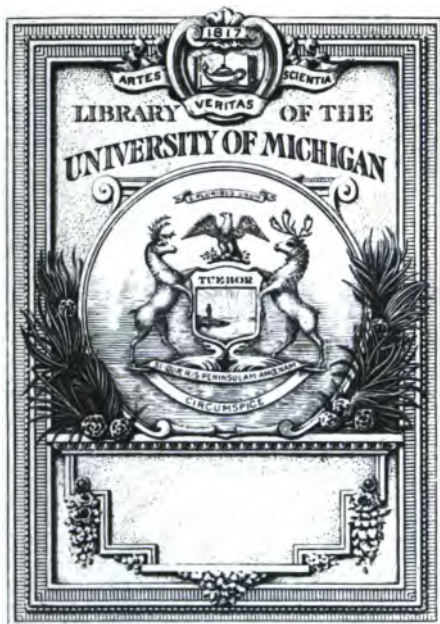


William Sankey.





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Ancient Reliquies

Antiquarian
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TOPOGRAPHICAL
CABINET,

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IN
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Accompanied with
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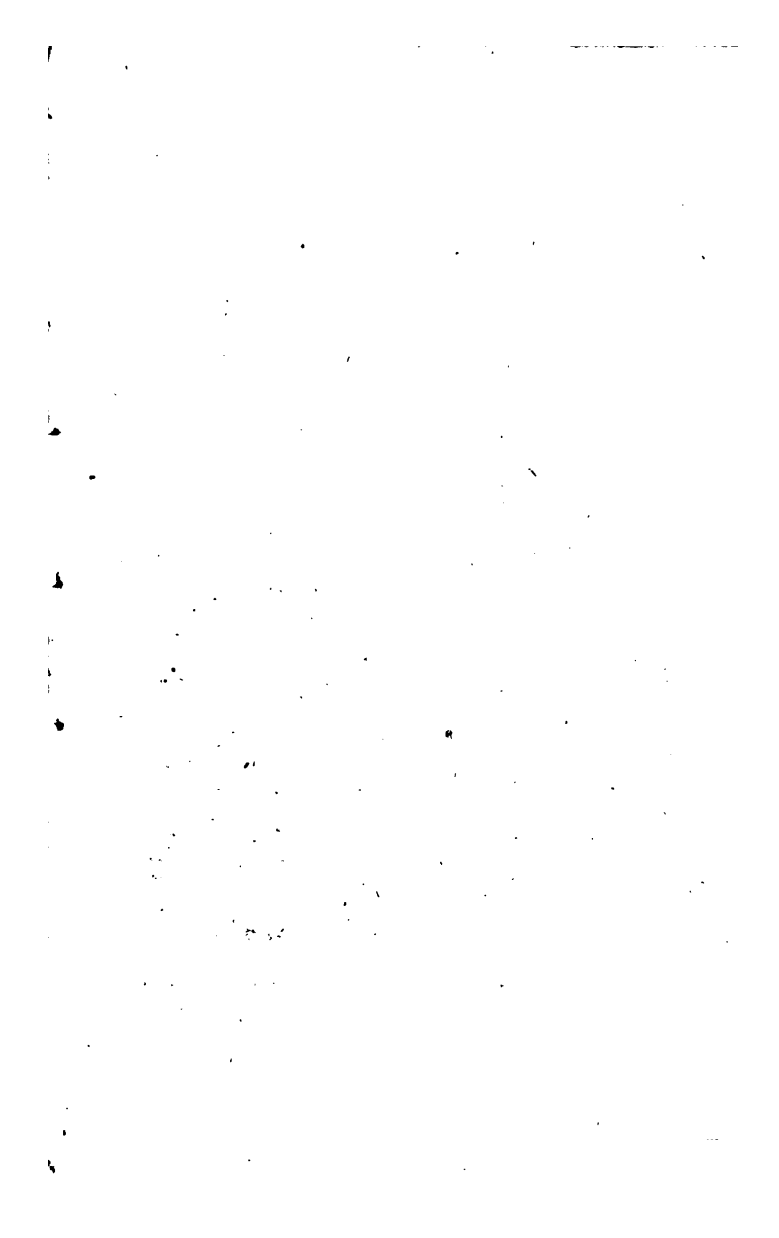

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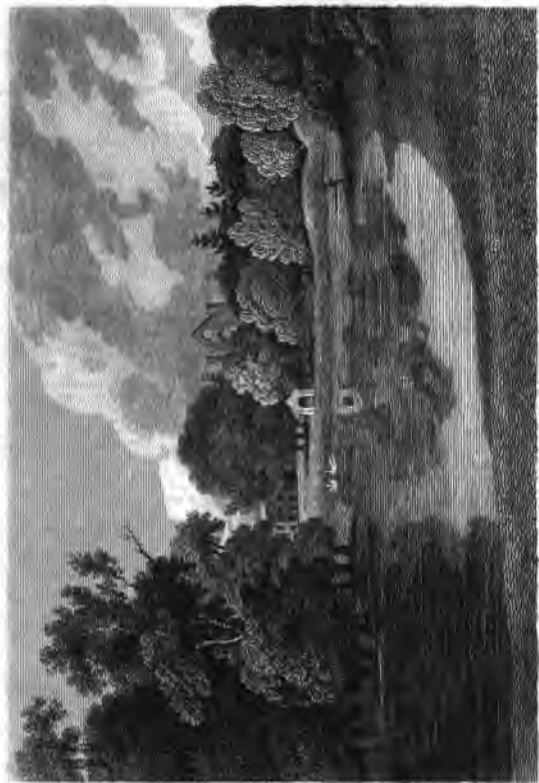


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Harlech Castle.
PLATE I.

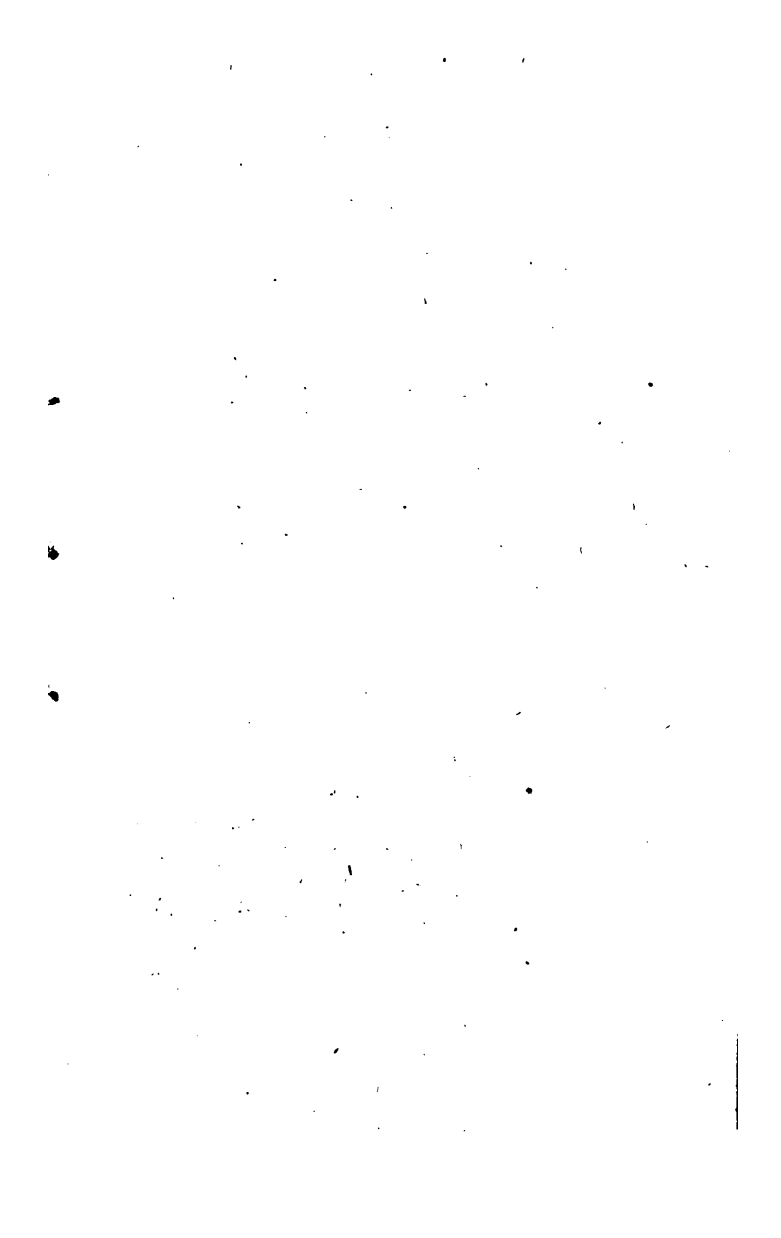






Engraved and Published by J. G. Thompson, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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Engraved and published by J. H. P. from a sketch by G. H. P.

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TROWBRIDGE,

WILTSHIRE.

TROWBRIDGE is a market town, and is worthy of the notice of the antiquary principally on account of its church, which is esteemed peculiarly elegant and light; it consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, and appears to have been erected about the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. or the early part of Edward IV. The western entrance is surmounted by a very elevated spire.

Trowbridge is distant from London 101 miles, ten from Devizes, and twenty-four from Marlborough. The market is held on a Saturday, and is generally well supplied, and well attended. The principal manufactures carried on here are for broad cloths and kerseymeres, and as these manufactures are on the increase, Trowbridge appears to improve in opulence and respectability.

The river Were flows through a portion of the town, and gives beauty to the surrounding country; there is a handsome stone bridge over the river, near the extremity of the town.

The castle at Trowbridge was formerly a fortress of

TROWBRIDGE.

great strength, though now destroyed: its walls were extremely thick, and it possessed seven towers. Scarcely any notice of it occurs in history; and its decay has been so rapid, and so nearly complete, that but few traces of it are left except its site.

HARLECH CASTLE,

MERIONETHSHIRE.

HARLECH is in the parish of Llanfair, and is built upon a cliff which overhangs the marsh on the sea coast, near Cardigan bay. The Castle, which is tolerably entire, is a square building, each side measuring about seventy yards, and has at each corner a round tower, to which once were annexed round turrets: the Castle was defended on the east side by a deep foss. According to ancient historians, a castle was built here by Maelgwn Gwynedd, prince of North Wales, about the year 530; and Edward I. founded the present fortress upon the ruins of the old castle: it was completed in 1283. In 1404 this Castle, along with that of Aberystwith, in Cardiganshire, was seized by the ambitious Owen Glendwr, during his rebellion against Henry IV. They were both retaken about four years afterwards, by an army which the king dispatched into Wales; and his queen, the celebrated Margaret of Anjou, after his defeat at Northampton in 1460, fled from Coventry, and found here a safe asylum, and a long stand was made in this fortress against Edward IV. by a friend of the house of Lancaster, named Dafydd up Ifan ap Einion; it was however at last surrendered to the forces under the command of William

HARLECH CASTLE.

Herbert, earl of Pembroke. In the civil wars of Charles I. Harlech Castle was the last in North Wales which held out for the king.

From the Castle, if the atmosphere happens to be clear, may be seen the peaked summit of Snowdon, elevated much above the other mountains, the promontory of Llyn, Crickheath castle, and the entire bay of Cardigan.

Near this place is a very curious and ancient monument, called Ceton Arthur, consisting of a large flat stone lying horizontally, supported by three others. The supporters are about twenty inches square; two of them are eight feet in height, and the incumbent stone, inclining to an oval, is eleven feet in length.

About 1692 an ancient golden torquois was dug up in a garden near the Castle, which is described as a wreathed bar, or four rods twisted together, and about four feet long; flexible, but bent in the shape of a hat-band, with hooks at each end, neither sharp nor twisted, but plain, and cut even, of a circular form, about an inch in circumference, and in weight eight ounces. This valuable relic of former ages is in the possession of sir Roger Mostyn, bart. Several Roman coins have also been found in or near the town.

Not far from the Castle is an old roofless building, once the town hall, in which it is said that the members for Merionethshire continue to be elected.

In the winter of 1694 this neighbourhood was much

HARLECH CASTLE.

alarmed by a kind of fiery exhalation, or *mephitic vapour*, which arose from a sandy marshy tract of land, called *Morfa Bychan* (the little marsh), across the channel, and injured the country much by poisoning the grass in such a manner as to kill the cattle, and firing hay and corn-ricks for near a mile from the coast. It is represented to have had the appearance of a weak blue flame, and by any great noise, such as the firing of guns or the sounding of horns, was easily extinguished. All the damage was done invariably in the night: in the course of the winter sixteen hayricks and two barns, one filled with corn and the other with hay, were burnt by it. It was observed at different times during eight months. The occasion of this singular phenomenon has not been accurately ascertained.

One mile from Harlech is a circle of stones thirty yards in diameter, probably one of those Druidical circles in which was held the Gorseddau, or Bardic meeting. Not far from hence is Cwm Bychan, a grassy dell, about a mile and a half in length, surrounded by black and dreary scenery. On descending into the hollow an ancient mansion presents itself, and ascending on the other side a deep mountain hollow occurs, called *Blych Tyddiad*. Passing upon this rocky cleft, beyond the higher mountains, on a sudden, a fine prospect of all the country eastward bursts upon the view, bounded by Cadir Idris, and other stupendous mountains.

The town of Harlech, or as it is written in some an-

HARLECH CASTLE.

cient documents, Harddlech, signifying a bold rock, is a very inconsiderable place, containing but few inhabitants, although it was once the principal town of this district. It was originally called Twr Bronwen, and afterwards Caer Colhwyn, from Colhwyn ap Tago, who resided here in 877.

WALSINGHAM PRIORY,

NORFOLK.

OLD WALSINGHAM was formerly a place of great celebrity, which was owing to the widow lady of Ricoldic Faverches founding, about the year 1061, a small chapel in honour of the Virgin Mary, similar to the Sancta Casa at Nazareth. Sir Geffrey de Faverches, her son, confirmed her endowments, made an additional foundation of a priory for Augustine canons, and erected a conventual church. The numerous gifts and grants to this famous religious house, form one of those extensive mazes of ecclesiastical record through which the antiquary is at times constrained to wade. At the dissolution, the annual revenues of the monastery were valued, according to Speed, at £446:14:4.

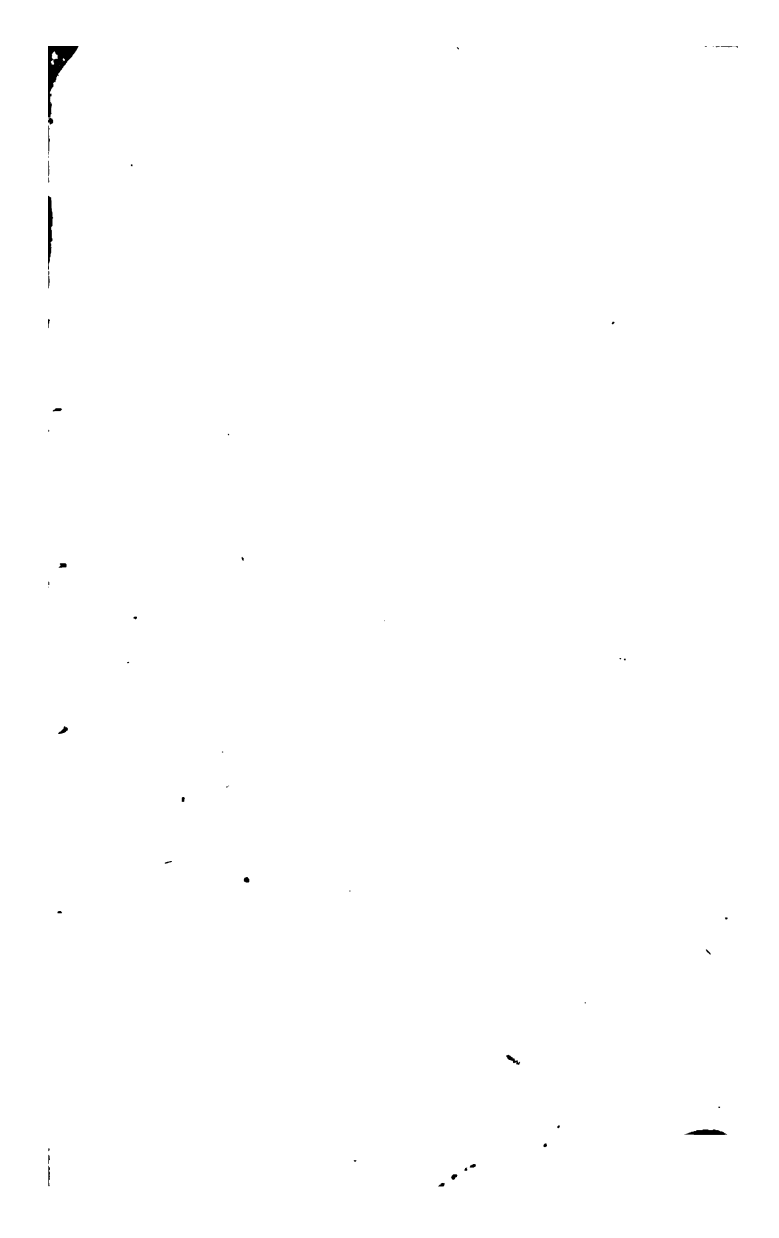
The fame of the image of the lady of Walsingham was very great. This vestige of Romish superstition was perhaps more frequented than the shrine of Thomas-à-Becket, at Canterbury.

The present remains of the Priory consist of a portal, or west entrance gateway; a richly-ornamented lofty arch, sixty feet high, which formed part of the east end of the church, supposed to have been erected in the time of Henry VII. ; the refectory, seventy-eight feet long and

WALSINGHAM PRIORY.

twenty-seven feet wide ; a Saxon arch, which has a zig-zag moulding, and formed part of the original chapel ; a portion of the cloisters ; a stone bath, and two uncovered wells, called the *Wishing Wells*.

The principal part of these venerable ruins are included in the pleasure gardens of Henry Lee Warner, esq. who possesses a large commodious house, which occupies the site of the Priory. Among the recent embellishments in the grounds, are a bridge across the rivulet in the front of the house, and the widening of the stream, so as to give it the appearance of a lake ; contiguous to the water, and intermixed in a fine grove of trees, are the various fragments of the ruins already mentioned.

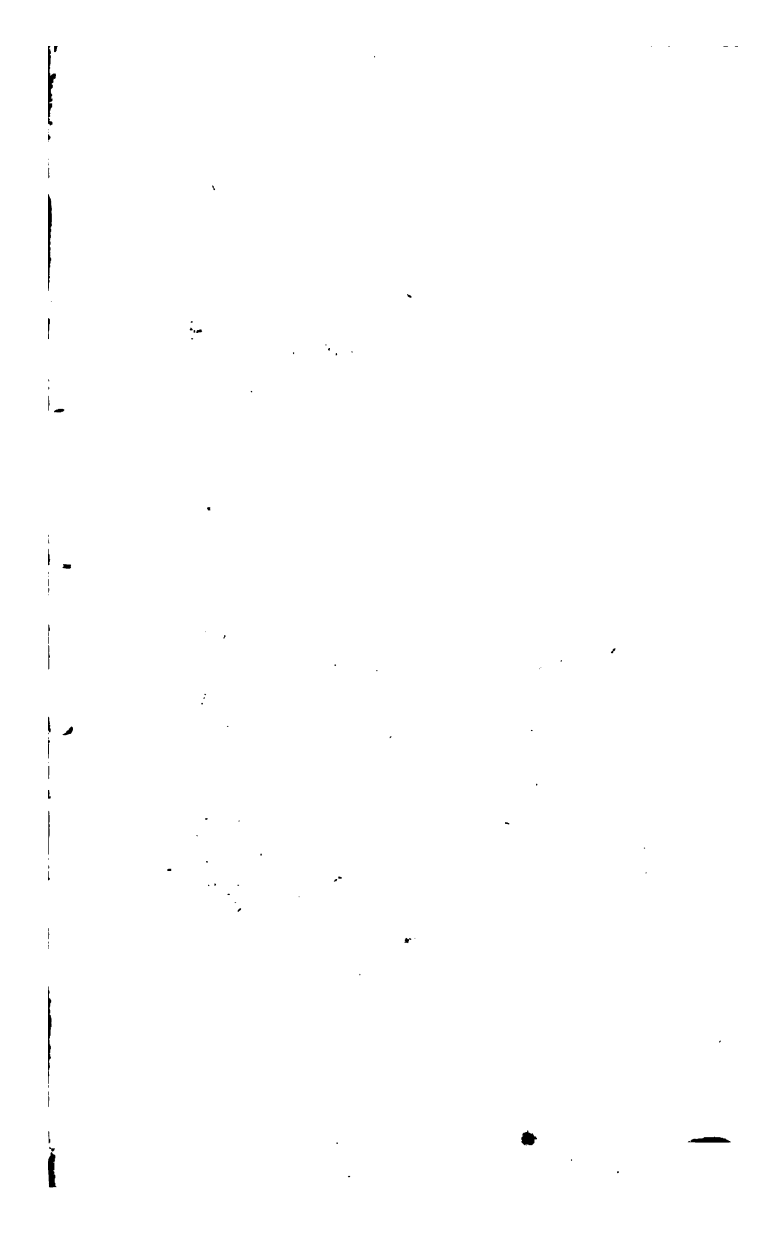


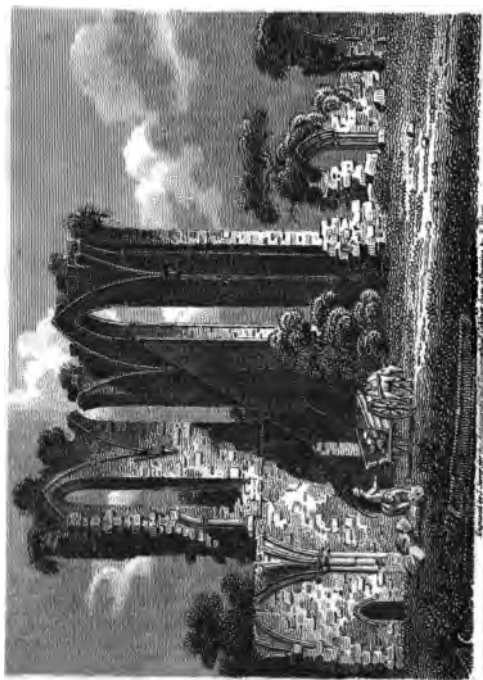


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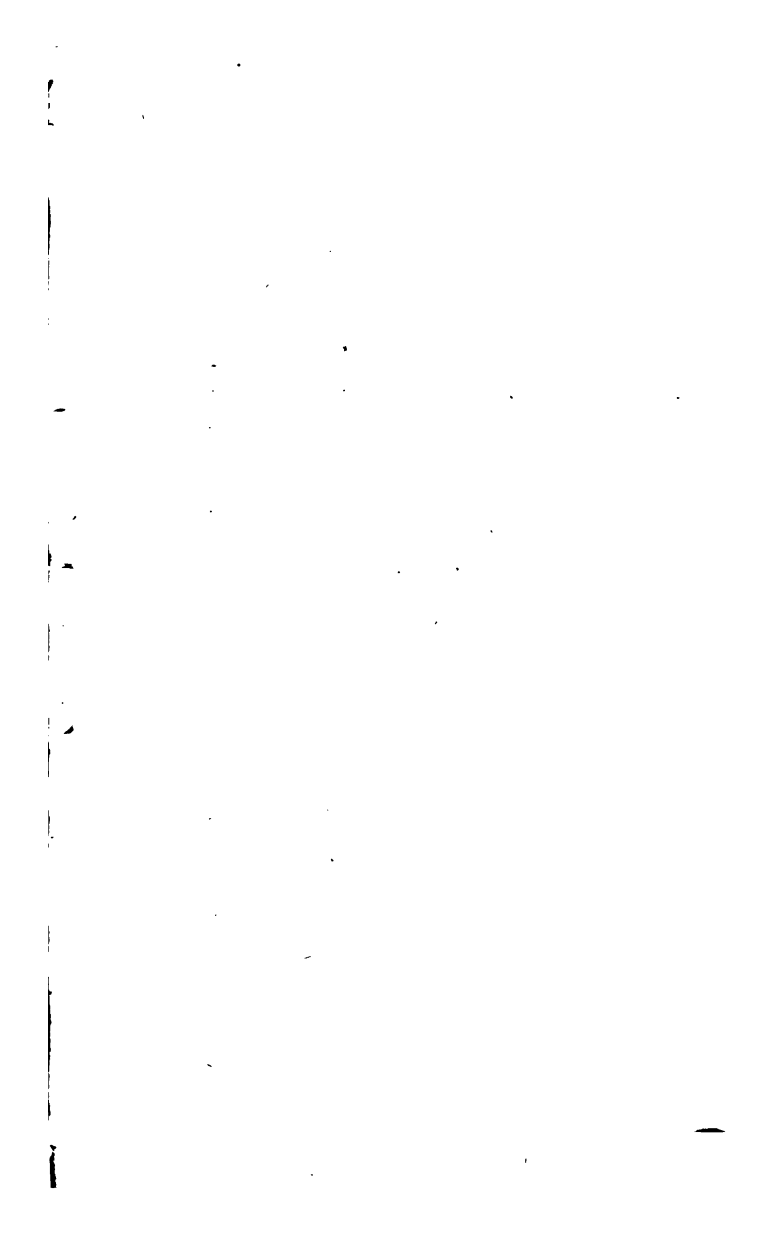
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Remains of Ely Cathedral, Cambridgeshire.

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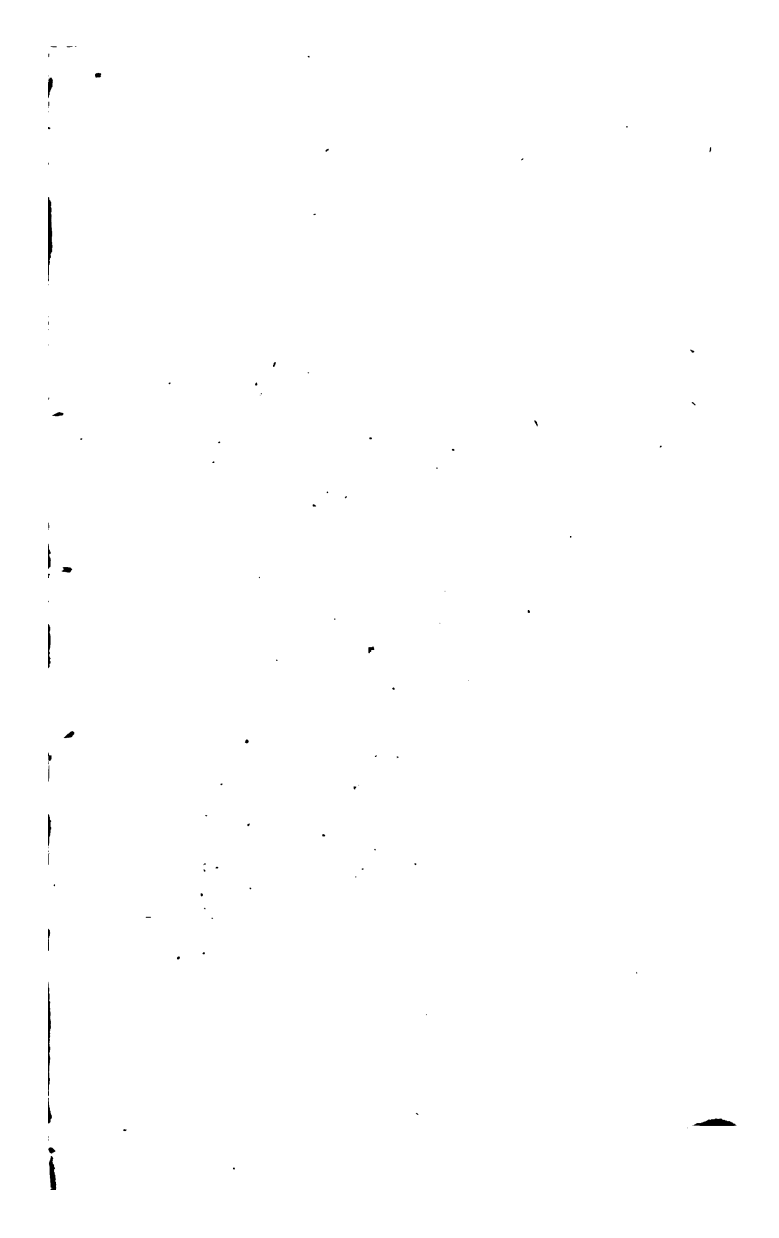


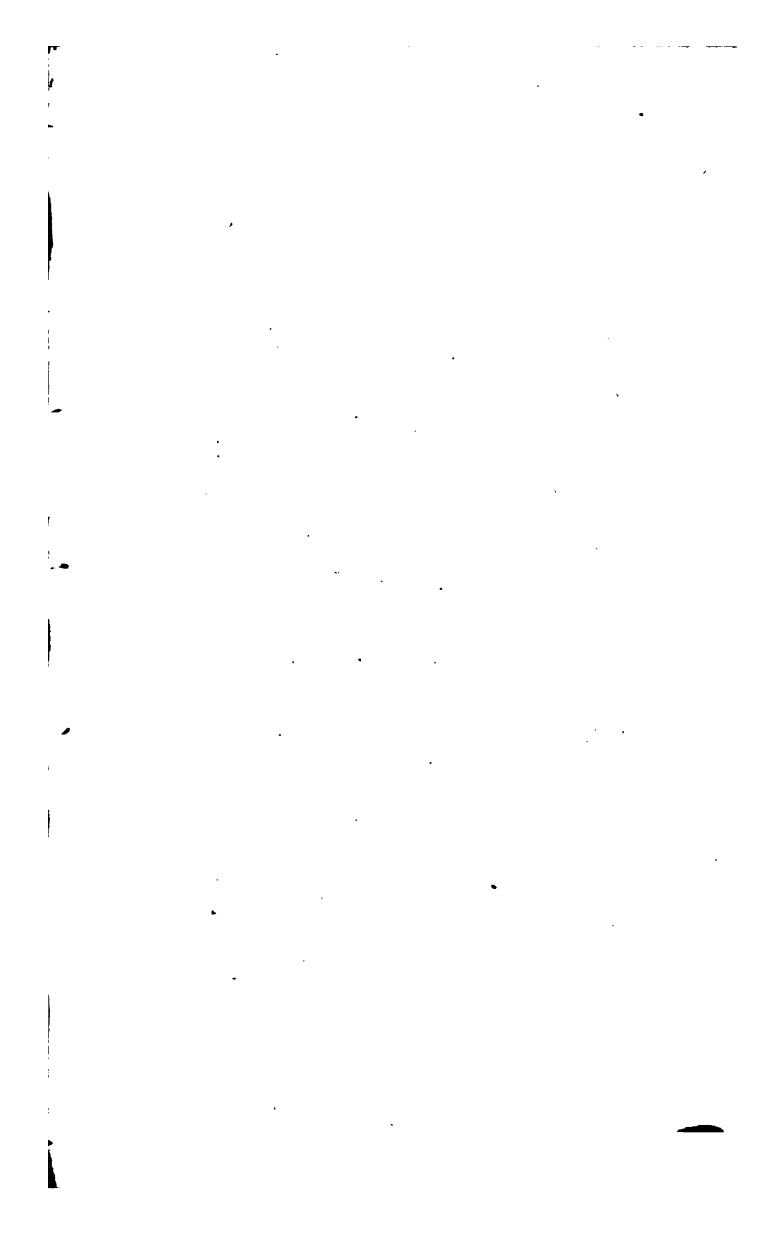
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Glasgow Cathedral, Lanarkshire.

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Chester Bridge of St. John's Church, Cheshire.

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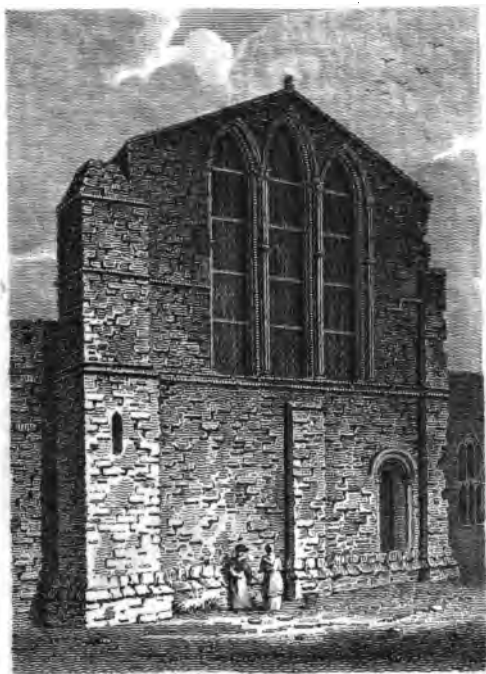


Thaugharne Castle, Carmarthenshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Beach Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Beach Street, November 2, 1846.

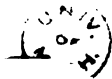






Part of St. Mary's Church, Strassburg.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. B. Allen, New York, and J. C. Rogers, New York, and J. C. Rogers, New York.







Drawings and Figures by L. J. Davis for the Publications and Topographical Sections.

Tomb in St. Mary's Church, Newbury.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Beach Street, and T. Carpenter, Old Beach Street, Dover, Kent.



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GOTHURST,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE manor of Gothurst, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, was held under Odo, bishop of Baieux, by Robert de Nouers, whose family became possessed of it in their own right, in the reign of Henry II. In the year 1408 it passed to Robert Nevyll, who married Joanna, the sister and sole heiress of Almaric de Nouers. In the reign of Henry VIII. Maria, the only daughter of Michael Nevyll, who had obtained the possession of Gothurst, on the death of her two brothers, bestowed it, together with her person, on Thomas Mulsho, of Thingdon, in Northamptonshire. It continued in his family till the time of James I. when Maria, daughter and heiress of William Mulsho, conveyed it, by marriage, to sir Everard Digby, of an ancient family in Rutlandshire. This gentleman was esteemed the most handsome and accomplished of the age, but his bigotry to the Popish religion induced him to associate himself with the conspirators in the gunpowder plot. Previous to the commission of any treasonable act, he secured his property to his infant son and heirs so effectually that the crown could not profit by his attainter. When first arrested, he steadily maintained his innocence as

GOTHURST.

to the plot, but on his trial pleaded guilty, and endeavoured to extenuate the enormity of his crime, by saying, that he had only acted from the suggestions of conscience. He was executed on the 30th of January 1606, at the west end of St. Paul's. The estate passed from the Digbys, by the marriage of two daughters of the family, to two gentlemen of Wales, who in the year 1704 sold the manor to the late George Wright, esq. son of sir Nathan Wright, the lord keeper.

The manor-house, which is now the residence of the daughter of George Wright, esq. stands on a rising ground, nearly three miles from Newport Pagnell, and about half a mile from the banks of the Ouse. It appears to have been erected in the latter part of the reign of queen Elizabeth, but many parts of it are now modernized: the grounds are extensive, and agreeably disposed into spacious lawns, one of which occupies about 130 acres. Several walks, enlivened with prospects of the distant country, have been cut through the woods. Many portraits of the former possessors still remain in the house, particularly one of sir Kennelm Digby, who was of a gigantic stature, and possessed extraordinary mental endowments.

CROXDEN ABBEY,

STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE ruins of the Abbey of Crokesden, or Croxden, in the county of Stafford, stand in a sequestered valley about three miles west from the village of Rocester, which is situated on the turnpike-road from Ashburne, in Derbyshire, to Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, at the distance of about eight miles from Ashburne, and five from Uttoxeter.

Bertram de Verdon, an eminent baron, whose castle and principal residence was at Alveton (now commonly called Alton), about a mile and a half from Croxden, in the year of our Lord 1176 gave to the Cistercian monks of Aulney, in Normandy, a piece of ground at Chotes (probably Coten, now written Cotton, a member of the manor of Alveton), to build an Abbey of that order upon: but the establishment was, three years afterwards, removed to Crokesden, so that it is very likely a design was entertained, only, of such a foundation at Chotes.

The monastery of Crokesden was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and styled "*Abbatia valle b. Mariæ de Croxden.*" At the dissolution of monasteries it had an abbot and twelve monks, whose yearly revenues were, in

CROLDEN ABBEY.

the 26th Henry VIII. according to Dugdale, £90:5:11 and, according to Speed, £103:6:7.

The scite of this monastery was granted, in the 36th Henry VIII. to Godfrey Foljambe, esq. who died without legitimate issue, in the first year of queen Elizabeth, and left it to Godfrey Foljambe, alias Brownlowe, his bastard son.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL,

LANERKSHIRE.

THIS beautiful Gothic structure stands on an elevated situation: the principal entrance is now blocked up, and never, indeed, presented an appearance correspondent to the rest of the building. One tower only is now remaining; but the most beautiful and magnificent feature is the spire, which is of a considerable height; the transepts are likewise bold and lofty, having windows of curious workmanship: the interior of the building much disappoints a stranger, who, instead of beholding what may be expected from its outer appearance, is disgusted with the unseemly partitions which divide the church into portions for different congregations.

The building was in great danger of being demolished in 1578, by certain ministers, who, in their rage for reformation, to effect its destruction, assembled, by beat of drum, a great multitude of the rabble; but the more sensible part of the people, unwilling to lose so great an ornament to their city, opposed these zealots, declaring that they would perish under the ruins, rather than tamely suffer such a sacrilege, upon which the mob immediately dispersed.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

The dimensions of the Cathedral, which is the most entire in Scotland, are as follows :—length 284 feet, 65 broad ; its height, within the walls, 90 feet. To this church belonged thirty-nine prebends, who were obliged to reside here, and supply the cure of their respective parishes in the country with curates or vicars. The prebendal houses, after the reformation, were chiefly bestowed upon the favourites at court : one of them is now used as a house of correction.

Of the archbishops of Glasgow since the reformation, Robert Leighton made the most considerable figure. He was born in England, though of Scots extraction : it is supposed that he retired to Scotland, in consequence of the severities inflicted upon his father, for publishing a book called “ Zion’s Plea against Prelacy.” He was consecrated bishop of Dunblane, by the bishop of Winchester, in 1661, and, after eight years faithful discharge of the duties of that station, was translated to Glasgow. Being a man of extraordinary humility and self-denial, his exaltation was by no means congenial to his disposition : he therefore made pressing solicitations to be freed from the charge, and his resignation was accepted in 1674, after which he lived for some time very recluse in the college of Edinburgh, whence he withdrew into England, where he died in 1684.

MADLEY CHURCH,

HEREFORDSHIRE.

MADLEY is a small village near the banks of the river Wye. In former times a castle existed here, of which the only memorial is the name of Castle Farm. Near the centre of the village is a small cross, consisting of a square pedestal and shaft, with a transverse top. In the churchyard are remains of another of these ancient monuments.

The Church is a large handsome structure, with a low tower, embattled; the chancel end is formed by angles, which give it an almost circular appearance: it is strengthened by buttments, terminating in plain pinnacles. Under the chancel is a crypt, or charnel-house, composed of eight sides: the roof is groined, with a plain, circular moulding, which is inserted upon a large angular column, in the centre. A View of this crypt forms the title to the present Volume.

The windows of this Church originally contained considerable specimens of curious painting. In one, on the north side, was the figure of St. Ethelbert, holding a church in his hand, and the queen standing by him, with the arms of England. In another, was a cross, and the figure of a woman, subscribed—*Sancta Mil-*

MADLEY CHURCH.

burga priez pur——et pur les alms de toutz Chrestiens."

About three miles north from Madley, on the opposite side of the Wye, is the ancient Roman town of Kinchester, of which Leland says—"This towne is far more auncient than Hereford, and was celebrated in the Romans time, as apperith by many thinges, and especially by antique money of the Cæsars, very often found within the towne, and in ploughing aboute, the which the people there call duarfes money. The cumpace of Kenchester hath been, by estimacion, as much as Hereford, excepting the castle, the which, at Hereford, is very spacious. Pieces of the walls and turrets yet appear prope fundamenta, and more should have appearid if the people of Herford town, and other thereabout, had not, in tyme past, pulled down much and picked out of the best for their buildings."

CHESTER BRIDGE,

CHESHIRE.

THIS Bridge is an ancient structure, having seven arches of dissimilar workmanship: it is conjectured that no part of it is older than the conquest, as it appears from **Doomsday Book** that the provost had orders to summon one man, from each hide of land in the county, for the purpose of rebuilding it; and in case of the non-appearance of the person summoned, his lord was to forfeit forty shillings to the king and earl. The city mills stand at the north end of the Bridge, and are supplied with water by a current formed by a large dam or causeway, raised obliquely across the river Dee: this causes a fall of nearly thirteen feet, and produces an interesting effect upon the water, which rushes with considerable violence through the Bridge. These mills, with the causeway, were founded by earl Lupus, and descended to his successors: they were afterwards held by the earls of Chester, of the royal line. Edward the Black Prince granted them to sir Howel y-Fwyall, in reward for his bravery at the battle of Poitiers, where he took the French king prisoner. The revenue of the mills was at that time very considerable, as the inhabitants of

CHESTER BRIDGE.

the city were restricted from grinding their corn at any other place. The present buildings, which are very extensive, and most complete in their construction, were erected a few years ago, the old mills having been destroyed by fire.

The city of Chester is supplied with water chiefly from the water-works, which raise it from the river into a reservoir, whence it passes, through pipes, into the houses.

The annexed View is taken at the foot of the red rock, on the southern side of the river, and exhibits the mills, with a distant view of the tower of St. John's church.

LLAUGHARNE, *CAERMARTHENSHIRE.*

LLAUGHARNE is one of the most sequestered towns that can well be conceived, and is a convenient and economic retirement, but of no great importance as a seaport. The church is a large handsome structure, and in good preservation. The view from the upper part of the churchyard is extremely rich and interesting. The castle, though neither extensive, nor generally striking, from picturesque disposition, has a noble aspect, towards the town. It was, doubtless, erected as a protection to the entrance of the river Saw, which, at low-water, is fordable.

No account of the origin of this fortress is transmitted to us by any historian, it is, therefore, probably of very high antiquity. It was occupied, and perhaps built, by the Flemings and Normans, on their conquest of these parts of the island: afterwards, in the year 1215, it was besieged and taken by Llewellen. Leland says—"It longed some time to the earl of Northumberland." It is now the property of the Ravenscroft family. The sands in the neighbourhood of this place are bestrewed with many curious and uncommon shells.

LLAUGHARNE.

About five miles from Llaugharne is a remarkable place, called the "Green Bridge, in Wales." It is a natural excavation in a rock, through which runs a small rivulet, and then disappears, till it mingles its waters with the sea: likewise, at a short distance from the town, is Whitland, famous for its ancient abbey, called the Abbey of White Land. This building is said to have been erected upon the site of another, named Alba domus, which was the summer residence of the great Cambrian legislator Howel Dha.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY,

SHROPSHIRE.

ST. MARY'S Church is situated at the north-eastern part of the town of Shrewsbury, in a small area, which has the retired appearance of a collegiate close; and, with the exception of St. Giles, is the only ancient structure of this place which has been handed down to the present day in an entire state. The Church is a large venerable building, in the form of a cross, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, transept, choir, and its chapels, with a western steeple. The exterior aspect presents various styles of ancient architecture. The basement of the tower is of red stone, and has the small round-headed windows of the early Norman era. From the bell-story, the pointed style takes place, and is of the grey freestone of Grinshill Quarry, as is also the greater part of the fabric. The tower is very large, but low. The upper story has, on every side, handsome double windows, and its embattled parapet was, till of late years, adorned with four high pinnacles. From the tower rises a lofty and beautiful spire. The windows of the lower parts, where they spring immediately from the tower, have the remains of rich spiring canopies and pinnacles. The whole height of the steeple is 216 feet, of which the tower comprises 76 feet; and the spire 140.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

On the south side of the Church is a stone porch, of early Norman architecture. Its outward arch is circular, with diagonal or zigzag mouldings, the inner rib obtusely pointed. The small pointed windows on each side are curious specimens of the very earliest rudiments of the mullioned window. The ceiling also presents an example of the most ancient kind of groined vault; and consists of four round massive ribs, crossing each other in the centre, without any boss or ornament. The semicircular arch of the interior door is a good specimen of the style of building in fashion from the conquest to the days of Henry II. The north door is also an elegant example of this ancient kind of building. Before it was an unsightly wooden porch, which was removed in 1801. The arches of the north and south doors of the transept are in the same early style. The decorations of the latter are rather uncommon, having lozenge pannels placed alternately, and each filled with an embossed flower. The side-aisles, with the upper story of the nave and choir, have pointed windows with mullions, whilst those of the transept are long and lancet-shaped, without any. The higher walls of the nave were unfortunately, at the last repair in 1756, raised some feet above their original levels, which altogether destroys the ancient proportions, and gives the whole building what is commonly termed a top-heavy appearance. Formerly this Church was crowned with pinnacles, which issued from the spaces between each window, and the corner

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

buttresses of the transept and choir, but now, excepting those on the chapel, not one remains.

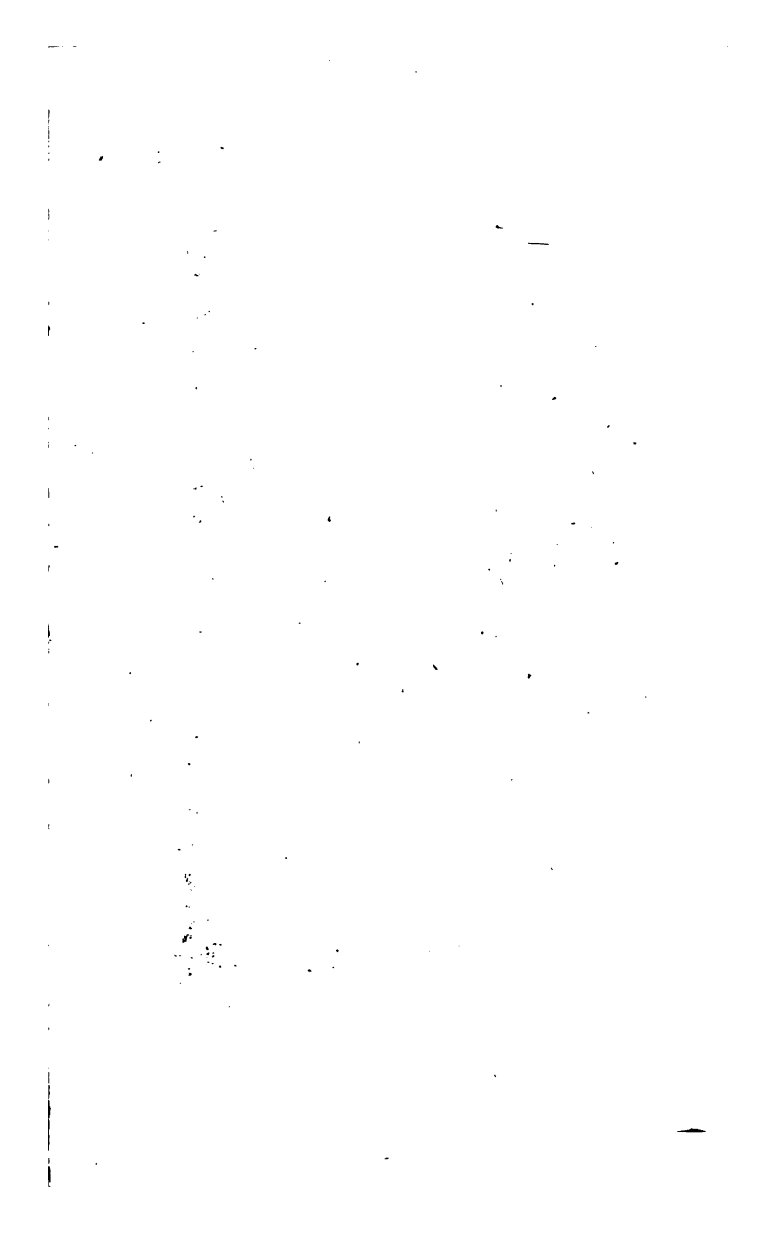
St. Mary's Church within is spacious, lofty, and interesting, and, with the exception of Ludlow, by much the handsomest in the county. The walls of the nave are supported on each side by four semicircular arches, with mouldings peculiar to the pointed style, and these spring from fine clustered pillars, their shafts having the small flat rib which belongs to the thirteenth century. The capitals are highly enriched with foliage, and, as is usual in ancient churches, are all of different designs. Above the arches is a clere-story, with a high range of short windows on both sides, running the whole length of the Church. These are irregularly arranged in cauplets, and have heads very obtusely pointed, each divided by a single mullion. The ceiling of the nave, which is of oak, rises into an extremely flat arch, separated by its principal beams into square pannels, including circles richly adorned with quatrefoils and foliage. The ribs and bosses, at their intersections, are carved into double roses, devices, and knots, those attached to the centre beam having pendant ornaments, pelicans, angels with musical instruments, and grotesque sculptures.

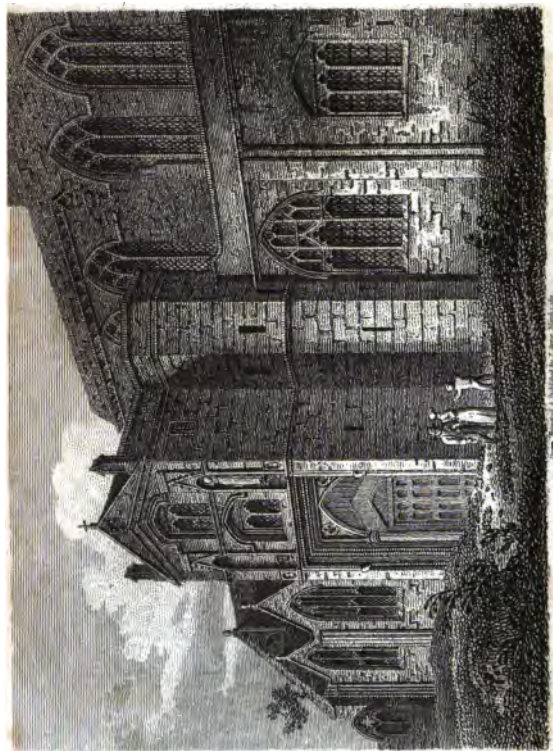
The chancel is considerably elevated above the area of the Church, by two ascents of steps. On each side is a pointed arch, blocked up, resting upon imposts similar to the clustered pillars in the nave. That on the south communicated with the chapel of the Virgin Mary; the

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

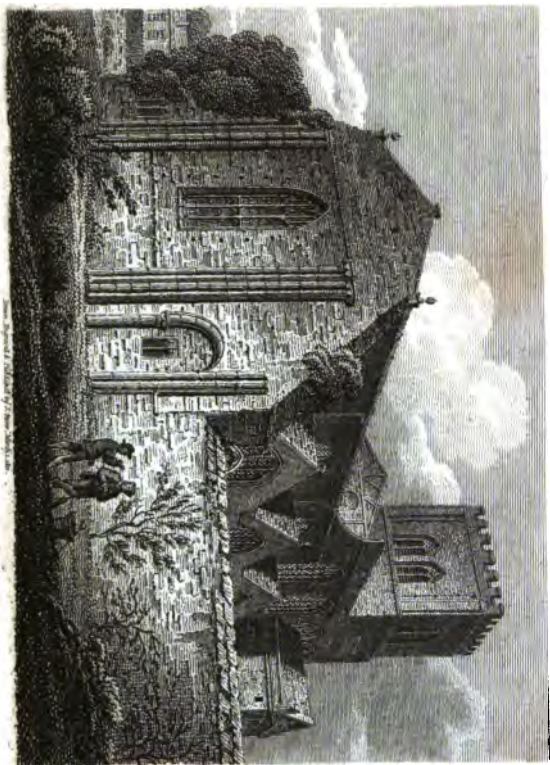
other with the chantry chapel, now used as a vestry and registry of the peculiar. On the north side, near the altar, is a beautiful triple window, with arches, remarkably sharp pointed, the centre rising much higher than those of each side, and supported on slender insulated columns, whose capitals are adorned with foliage, busts, and grotesque heads. The ceiling, which like that of the whole Church, is of oak pannelling, was in this part quite plain. The interstices between the beams have lately been plastered over, and painted with trefoil and other appropriate enrichments, and the intersections adorned with carved roses and devices, which were collected from the ruins of St. Chad's and St. Alkmund's.

In this Church are some tombs of considerable antiquity. In the chapel of the Virgin Mary, under the lofty arch which was formerly open to the chancel, is an altar-tomb, on which is a recumbent figure of a cross-legged knight, in linked armour, the sides adorned with rich foliated niches, once containing figures. Churchyard informs us, that this monument belonged to a *Leyborne*; of that ancient family, seated at Great Berwick, in this parish, called also, from them, *Berwick Leyborne*. Roger de *Leyborne* is mentioned by Matthew Paris, among the knights of Shropshire, who, in 1263, took up arms for Henry III. against the nefarious faction of the earl of Leicester. John de *Leyborne*, of *Berwick Leyborne*, last of his family, it is conceived, was the person to whom the tomb belongs.

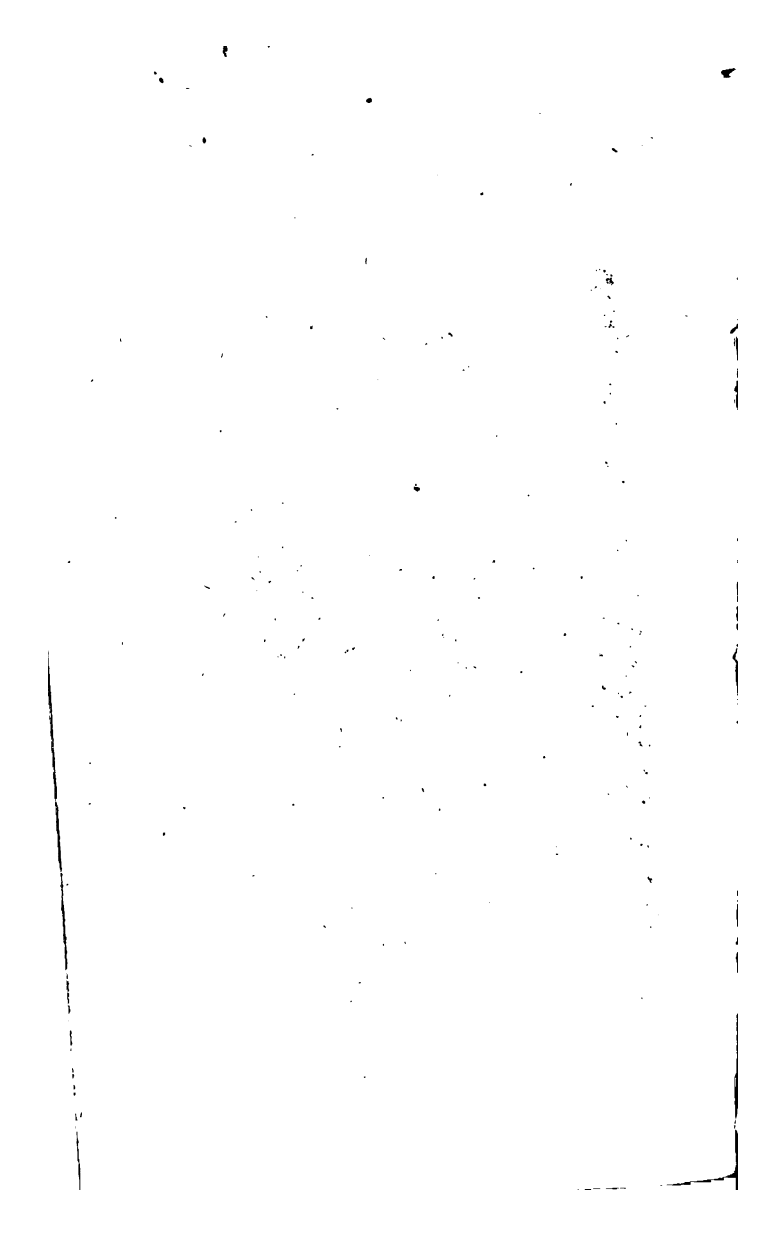


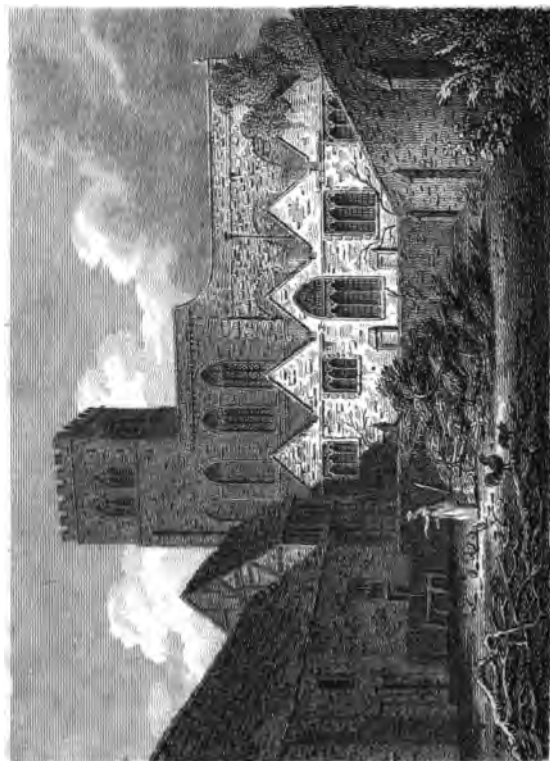


North View of the Abbey Church, Thoresbury.



East View of the Abbey Church, Monksbury





South View of the Abbey Church, Winiburg.

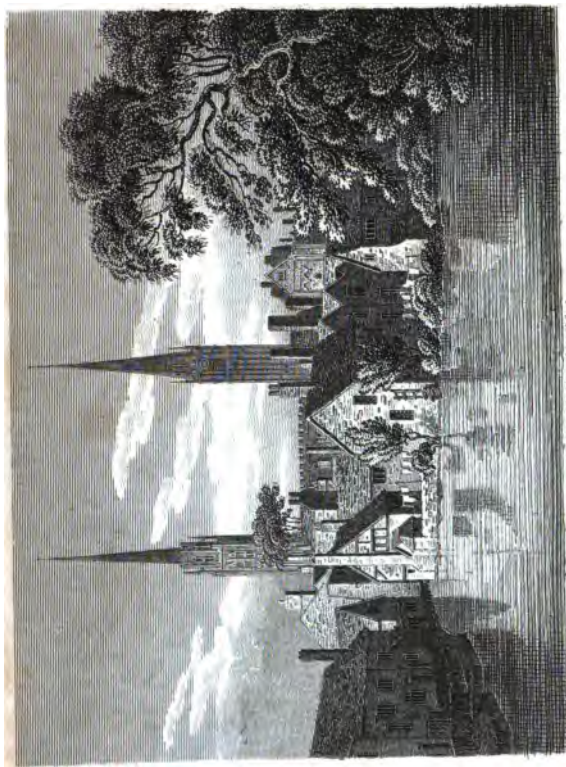


Monument of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Herebury, & Duke of the Normandy in his time.





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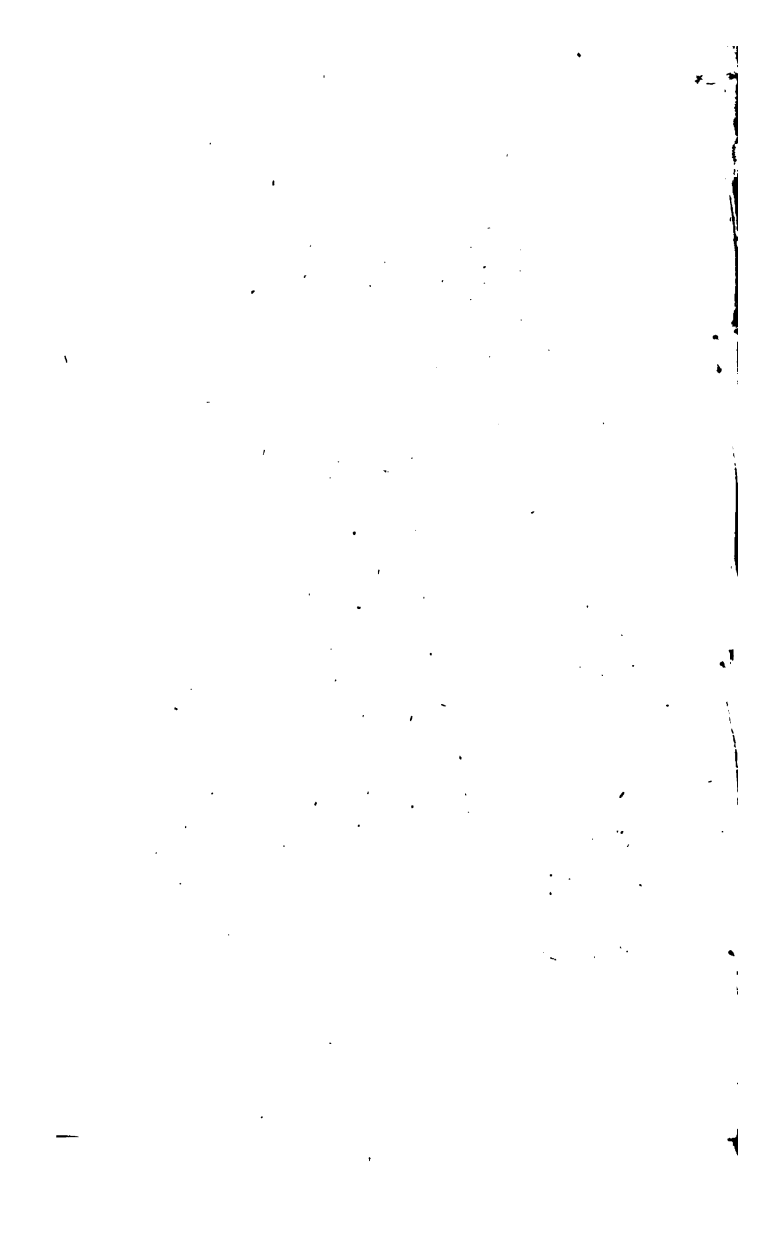
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St. Michael's Church, Coventry.





ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL,

SHREWSBURY.

THE Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul was situated on the eastern banks of the Severn, having the small rivulet of Meole gliding beneath its walls. It is said that a church stood upon this spot in the Saxon times, to which was united a religious house, inhabited by a community of monks and nuns, under the government of an abbess; this custom was generally prevalent in the most ancient Saxon monasteries, many examples of the kind being upon record: Ethelreda, St. Milburga, and others, governed their own foundations; and in the year 694, abbesses were so much esteemed for their prudence and sanctity, that they were summoned to the council of Beaconsfield, where the names of several (but not one abbot) are subscribed to the constitutions there made. If, however, the foundation of this religious house was thus early, it must be acknowledged that it could hardly escape the ravages committed in the ninth century by the Danes, who subverted the monasteries, and slaughtered their defenceless inhabitants. After the settlement of the kingdom under Edgar, many of the abbey churches were taken possession of by secular priests, who not confining themselves to rigid monastic discipline, performed

ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

the sacred duties, and contributed to the happiness of social life by marrying and maintaining an intercourse with the world. These secular monks began to lose ground about the year 946, through the exertions of Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, who introduced the rules of St. Benedict with so much success, that at the time of the Norman conquest almost all the richest abbeys in the kingdom were in the possession of the religious of that order.

William of Normandy, having subjected the kingdom, granted Shrewsbury, and nearly the whole county besides, to his kinsman, Roger de Montgomery, whom he created earl of Shrewsbury. He was no sooner settled in his possessions, than he began to refound the monasteries, and, accordingly, in the year 1083, began the magnificent Abbey at Shrewsbury, which he dedicated to the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul: it was most liberally endowed by the founder, and through his extensive interest, large additions were made to its revenues. The first abbot was named Fulcheridus, who, with three other Benedictines, were invited from Normandy, this order, as before observed, being now in great repute.

The Abbey Church was not completed during the life of earl Roger; he was succeeded in the earldom by his second son, who soon after came in great state to the Abbey, attended by his barons, and formally addressing the abbot Fulcheridus, he exempted the Abbey from all taxes, added to the endowments of his father, and, among

ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

other gifts, bestowed upon the monks a tithe of all the venison of his forests in Shropshire, that of Wenlock only excepted. In the course of a few years this house possessed such ample revenues that it ranked among the richest abbeys in the kingdom, and the abbot, as a spiritual baron, was entitled to a seat in parliament. The monks of this house appear to have had numerous disputes with the burgesses of Salop relative to their respective rights; though this was no uncommon thing with other religious houses: concession and forbearance being no part of the monkish character, whatever by their precepts they might endeavour to impose upon the laity. In the reign of Henry III. a litigation concerning the right of the burgesses to erect mills, was decided in a court of law in favour of the monks; and shortly afterward another cause between the same parties was argued before the king in person at Shrewsbury, assisted by the lord chancellor, treasurer, keeper of the privy seal, the justices of both benches, with the chancellor and barons of the exchequer, when the citizens again lost their cause. From the foundation to the suppression of this Abbey there was a succession of twenty-eight abbots, the third of which number was Luke de Wenlock, who incurred the resentment of Edward I. through his apparent opposition to the king's favourite object, the subjugation of Wales: on this occasion his barony was seized, and he was compelled to resign. The succeeding superior obtained the restoration of the barony by a fine of fifty marks.

ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

A relation of the manner of passing a single day within this Abbey, will give a general idea of monastic life. The monks rose at half past one in the morning, and at two were collected in the choir to perform their nocturnal vigils, which generally occupied them about two hours. After this, they retired for the space of one hour to repose ; at five, commenced the service called prime, which being concluded, the whole fraternity went in procession to the chapter-house, where a lecture was delivered on some religious subject, and such admonitions and corrections as the prior or abbot might think necessary were not withheld. Thence they proceeded again to the church to assist at the early mass, which being ended, an hour and a half was allowed for exercise or study. At eight they again met in the choir to perform other services, which held them till near ten, at which time they proceeded to the refectory to dine. The monks waited on each other, and no conversation was allowed but on days of festival: dinner being ended, they returned to the church to chaunt their common thanksgiving. There was now an hour and a half for relaxation, after which they were engaged in various services till nearly the hour of supper, which was five, their laborious devotions were then resumed till eight, when they retired to rest.

The last abbot but one was Richard Marshall, who not being sufficiently pliant for the purposes of Henry VIII. after all the honours that he had enjoyed, was thrown

ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

upon the world with the miserable pittance of 10*s. per annum*. He was succeeded, through the interest of the vicar-general Cromwell, by Thomas Butler, who surrendered the Abbey and all its possessions to the king's commissioners: upon this occasion they repaired to the monastery, and summoned the members to the chapter-house, laying before them an instrument ready prepared, signifying that the lord abbot and his monks, moved by the grace of Almighty God, and of their own will and free consent, without compulsion or restraint, did, out of pure conscience, resign for ever to the king's use their whole property and possessions: this they were compelled to sign. Upon the conclusion of this farce the conventual seal was broken, and the Abbey declared to be dissolved.

The principal inhabitants, unwilling to have this magnificent house reduced to ruin, petitioned the king that it might be spared, to receive his majesty, or any of the nobility, who might resort to the town; this request was refused, and the purchaser was permitted immediately to commence his destructive operations.

The remains of this ancient Abbey are now inconsiderable; and, excepting the church, the most striking feature is the embattled wall which surrounded the precinct; this, on the northern and eastern sides, is nearly entire. Near the west end of the church is the shell of a building, supposed to have been the infirmary of the invalid monks; it is about 120 feet in length, and consists

ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

of two oblong buildings ; one part has been converted into a dwelling-house, the other is used as a barn.

The Church was originally in the form of a cross, having two lofty towers, one at the west end, the other in the centre ; the western tower, the north porch, and the nave are still standing. The tower is a well-proportioned structure ; its western side contains a noble window, which takes up the entire breadth, and nearly the whole height of the Church : under it is a door, which was the great west entrance ; it has a round-headed arch of Norman construction, into which has been inserted a pointed arch at some subsequent period. The north porch is almost entire. The door is a lofty pointed arch, encompassed by a suit of square mouldings : on the spandrills are quatrefoils with shields ; above the door are two stories, in each is a window, with an obtuse pointed arch, and extending in length from one story to the other on either side is a canopied niche ; in one of them is a hooded figure, like a nun ; the other probably contained a statue, but the pedestal only remains.

On the south side of the chancel is an old figure that was discovered among the ruins, either of the choir or the Virgin Mary's chapel, by the heralds, at their visitation of this place in 1633. They caused it to be placed in its present situation, with an inscription as follows :

“ The figure underneath, at first placed within the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul, and afterwards

ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

found in the ruins, was removed hither by the direction of his majesty's heralds at arms, in their visitation 1633, to remain, as it was originally intended, in perpetual memory of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, who was kinsman to the conqueror, and one of his chief commanders in the victorious battle of Hastings. He erected many useful buildings here, both public and private; not only fortified this town with walls, and built the castle upon the isthmus, but also the castles of Ludlow and Bridgenorth, with the monastery of Wenlock. He founded and endowed in an ample manner this large Benedictine Abbey, and when he was advanced in years, by the consent of his countess Adelaisa, he entered into holy orders, and was shorn a monk of this his own foundation, where he lies interred. He died the 27th of July, 1094."

Shrewsbury was a considerable town at the time of the conquest, as appears by its rate in Domesday Book. In the reign of Richard II. a parliament was held here; and in the following reign it was the scene of an obstinate battle between king Henry IV. and Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, the earls of Douglas and Shrewsbury.

It seemed the intention of the malcontents to depose the king; they published a manifesto filled with complaints, to which the monarch condescended to reply, but without effect. The rebels were encamped at Shrewsbury, where the king, upon arriving with his troops, again offered an accommodation, and the earl of Worcester was

ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

deputed to treat with him ; but the negotiation coming to nothing, the fight commenced. The king appeared at first likely to be defeated ; his horse was killed under him, and his son, the prince of Wales, was wounded in the face ; but he managed so well his body of reserve, that by their help he regained the ground he had lost, and the aspect of the day was entirely changed ; the last charge of the royal troops was so briskly pushed, that the malcontents were defeated ; young Percy was slain in the battle, and buried by the king's leave : but afterwards altering his mind, he ordered him to be taken up, and his body to be cut in quarters, and fixed on poles in the high way. The earl of Worcester being taken prisoner was beheaded in the town.

In the year 1551 the sweating sickness, so fatal to the English both at home and abroad, first discovered itself at Shrewsbury, on the 15th of April. It spread all over England in about the space of six months, and affected the English only : it chiefly seized men of a middle age ; few women, children, or old men suffering from it—its crisis was completed in about twenty-four hours, and those who slept during the affection seldom waked again.

COVENTRY,

WARWICKSHIRE.

THE city of Coventry is at the present time venerable on account of its many vestiges of antiquity. The principal ornament of the city in monkish days was a monastery founded in 1043, by earl Leofric and his countess; here was placed an abbot and twenty-four monks of the Benedictine order. The church of this monastery was most superbly decorated, being enriched upon its walls and beams with massy gold and silver: it was endowed with half the town and twenty-four manors, being dedicated, according to the custom and phraseology of the times, to God and his Blessed Mother, St. Peter, St. Oswald, and All Saints. The first abbot was Leofrin; but the title was soon suppressed, in consequence of the removal of the see of Litchfield to this place, the bishop being in such cases supreme of the house; but though a prior was appointed, the privileges of the house as a mitred abbey were continued. The bishop and his new dependants the monks were soon engaged against each other in the most rancorous disputes, and to carry on his designs for their depression, he scraped from one single beam of the church 500 mark's worth of silver. These bickerings appear to have been continued by his suc-

COVENTRY.

cessors, for bishop Hugh Novati, in a dispute with them in synod before the high altar, had his head broke with the holy cross; the monks however finally obtained the advantage, and, aided by the pope, procured from several succeeding monarchs many rich endowments, so that their revenues were valued at £731:19:5 *per annum*. Upon the suppression, Henry ordered the whole pile to be levelled with the ground.

The cathedral is supposed to have been built like that of Litchfield; nothing now remains of it but a fragment seen on the right in the annexed View. Near it is the church of the Holy Trinity, and more to the left is the beautiful steeple of St. Michael's; so that when the cathedral was standing, Coventry presented a matchless group of churches, all standing within the same cemetery.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH,

COVENTRY.

ST. MICHAEL'S (according to Dugdale) is first noted by historians in the time of king Stephen; "for then," says he, "did Ranulph, earl of Chester, render it to the monks of Coventry by the name of the chapel of St. Michael, being satisfied by the testimony of divers persons, as well clergy as laity, that it was their right." This act of the earl's was confirmed by his son and successor. The earl of Chester afterwards gave the tithe of his estates in Coventry for the health of his and his ancestors' souls, commanding all his officers, upon pain of a grievous curse, to make due payment of them accordingly. The advowson of this Church being claimed by the bishop, the prior of Coventry and the prelate came to an agreement, by which the latter accepted, in lieu of his claim, the perpetual patronage of the churches of Ruyton and Bobenhull, which he then settled upon the cathedral of Litchfield. It was also agreed, that after the deceases of the then incumbents of the two chapels, the monks should provide secular priests and other fit ministers to serve the said chapels, and allow them a competent maintenance.

The Church of St. Michael has at present one of the

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

most beautiful steeples in Europe ; it consists of a tower, enriched with figures in canopied niches, surmounted by an octagon, which lengthens into an elegant spire ; every part is so finely proportioned, that sir Christopher Wren pronounced it to be a master-piece of architecture. The Church within is light and lofty, consisting of a body and two aisles, divided by four rows of high pillars and arches ; the height of the steeple and the length of the whole building are the same, viz. 303 feet ; the width of the Church is 104 feet. This remarkable steeple was begun in the reign of Edward III. by two brothers, Adam and William Bota, at their own expense : it was more than twenty-two years in building, and cost upwards of £2000.

AYLESFORD,

KENT.

AYLESFORD is pleasantly situated, about thirty-two miles from London. The river Medway, which flows by it on the north-west side, becomes here a fine stream of fresh water ; and instead of the noisome smells arising from the salt marshes which prevail lower down, the river is encompassed with a range of fertile meadows, conducing to the health and profit of the inhabitants of Aylesford. At the back of the village the ground rises abruptly to a considerable height, so that the church, the vicarage, and other buildings, stand even higher than the tops of the houses that are below.

Aylesford is famous for a battle fought between the Britons and Saxons in the year 455, which was about five years after the first landing of the latter in Britain. Vortimer, the British king, first encountered the invaders on the banks of the river Darent, in this county : the Saxons appear to have been defeated, as they retreated to Aylesford, where passing the Medway, a sanguinary battle was fought, which ended in favour of the Britons ; in this action Horsa, brother to Hengist, the Saxon general, and Catigern, brother to king Vortimer, were killed fighting hand to hand. The former is supposed to have been

AYLESFORD.

buried a little more than three miles north of Aylesford, at a place now called Horsted; in the fields near which are many large stones dispersed over the land, some erect, others thrown down; these are supposed to have been the monuments of warriors killed in the conflict. Catigern is said to have been buried still nearer to the field of battle, on an eminence, about one mile north from the village, and a quarter of a mile westward of the high road from Rochester to Maidstone.

THE PRIORY, NEAR AYLESFORD,

KENT.

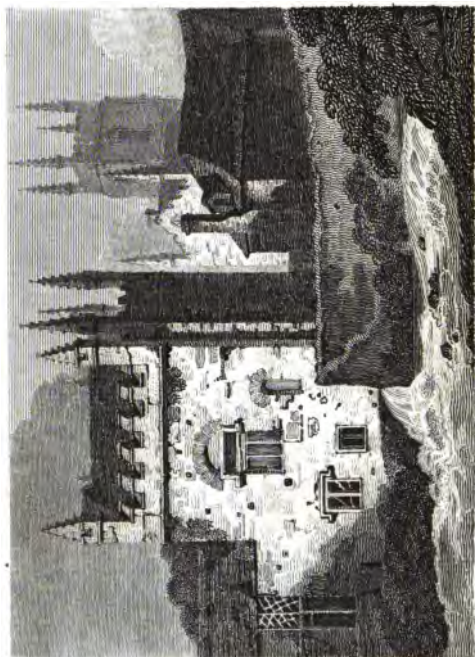
THE Priory, now called the Friars, is situated close to the north-east bank of the river Medway; it was founded for friars Carmelites, in the twenty-fifth year of Henry III. by Richard, lord Grey, of Codnor. This monastery was the first for friars of the Carmelite order that was established in England; they soon increased, not only here, but in every part of Europe; and in the year 1245 held their first European chapter at this Priory, near Aylesford. In the reign of king Edward II. Richard, lord Grey, great grandson to the founder, bestowed upon the prior three acres of land to enlarge the mansion; and in the seventeenth of Richard II. the king granted to the monks a spring of water at a place called Haly Garden, in the adjoining parish of Burham, that they might make an aqueduct for the use of their house.

At the dissolution of this place, which occurred about the twenty-seventh of Henry VIII. its possessions were surrendered to the crown; and, some years afterwards, Henry granted in exchange to sir Thomas Wyatt, among other premises, the site and house of the Priory of the White Friars, near Aylesford, and all buildings, gardens, and lands, within the site and precinct of it, and

THE PRIORY, NEAR AYLESFORD.

other lands in Aylesford belonging to it, to hold by knight's service, at the yearly rent of 10s. 3d. The son of sir Thomas above named, having raised a rebellion against queen Mary, was attainted, and his estates forfeited to the crown. Queen Elizabeth gave the Priory to John Sedley, esq. of Southfleet, who dying without issue, bequeathed it to his brother William, who was afterwards knighted and created a baronet by James I. Sir William Sedley conveyed this estate by sale, in the reign of Charles I. to sir Peter Ricaut. Sir Peter left ten sons, the youngest of whom, sir Paul Ricaut, was a great traveller, not only in Europe, but in Asia and Africa, and published the State of the Ottoman Empire, and other books. He was much employed in the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. The Priory, after passing through several hands, came into the possession of Henage Finch, who acquired great reputation in the time of queen Anne. In the reign of George I. he was created earl of Aylesford. The house, though much remain of its ancient parts, has been modernized, and is now the residence of the countess dowager of Aylesford.





Remains of Tiviotto Abbey, Devon.

Published by the Proprietors of the Tiviotto and Tiviotto.



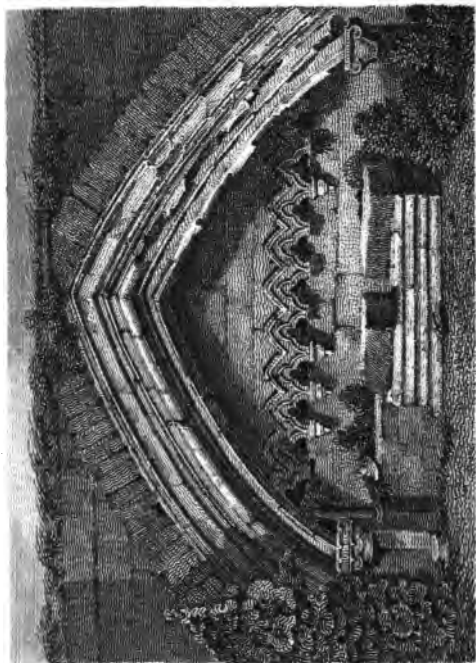




Remains of Tavistock Abbey, Devon.

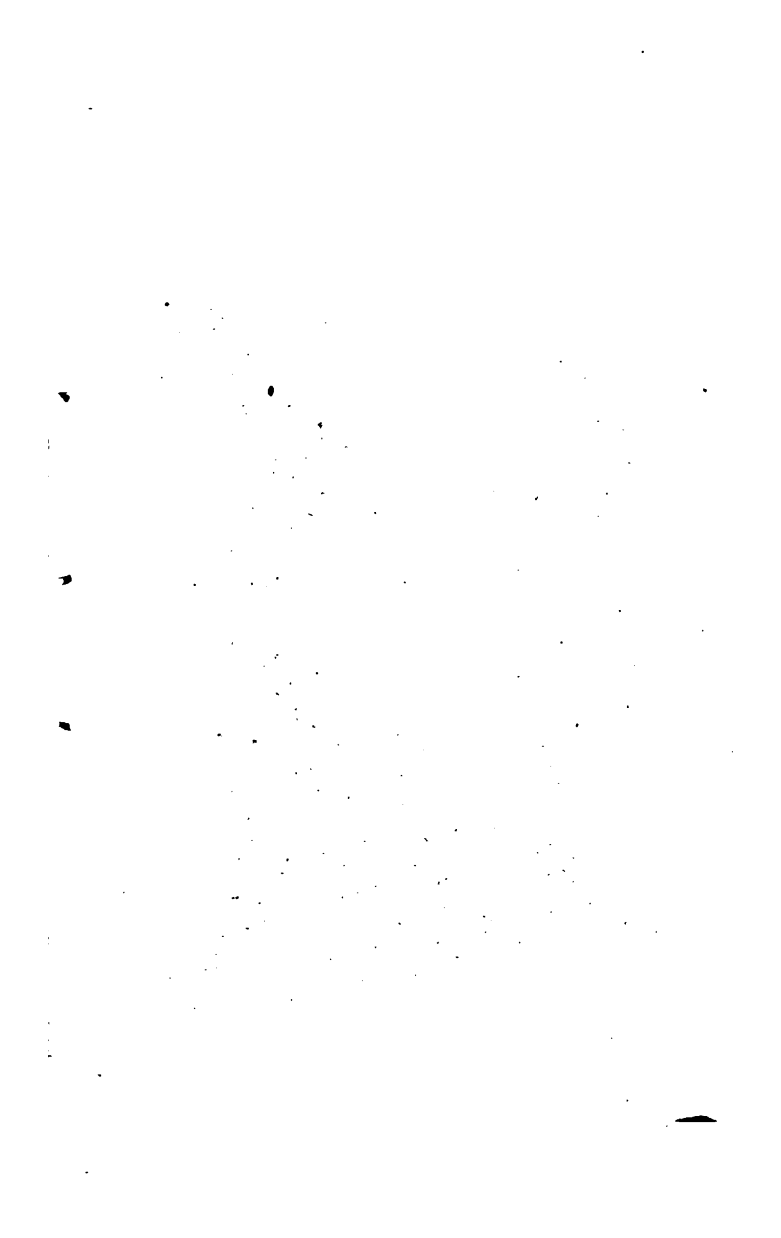
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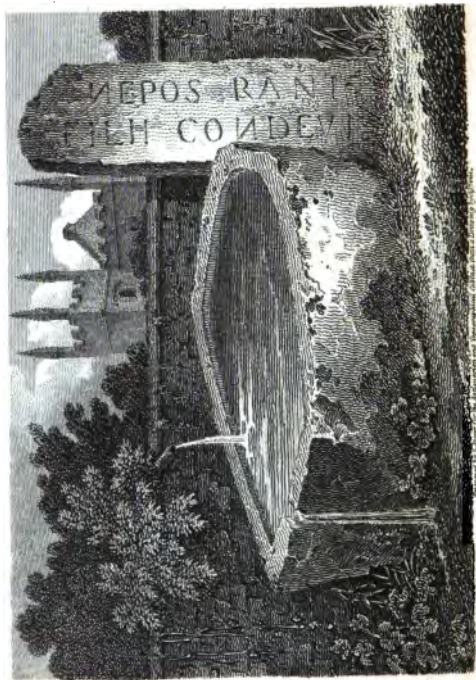




Ordeph's Tomb, Tavistock Abbey, Devon.

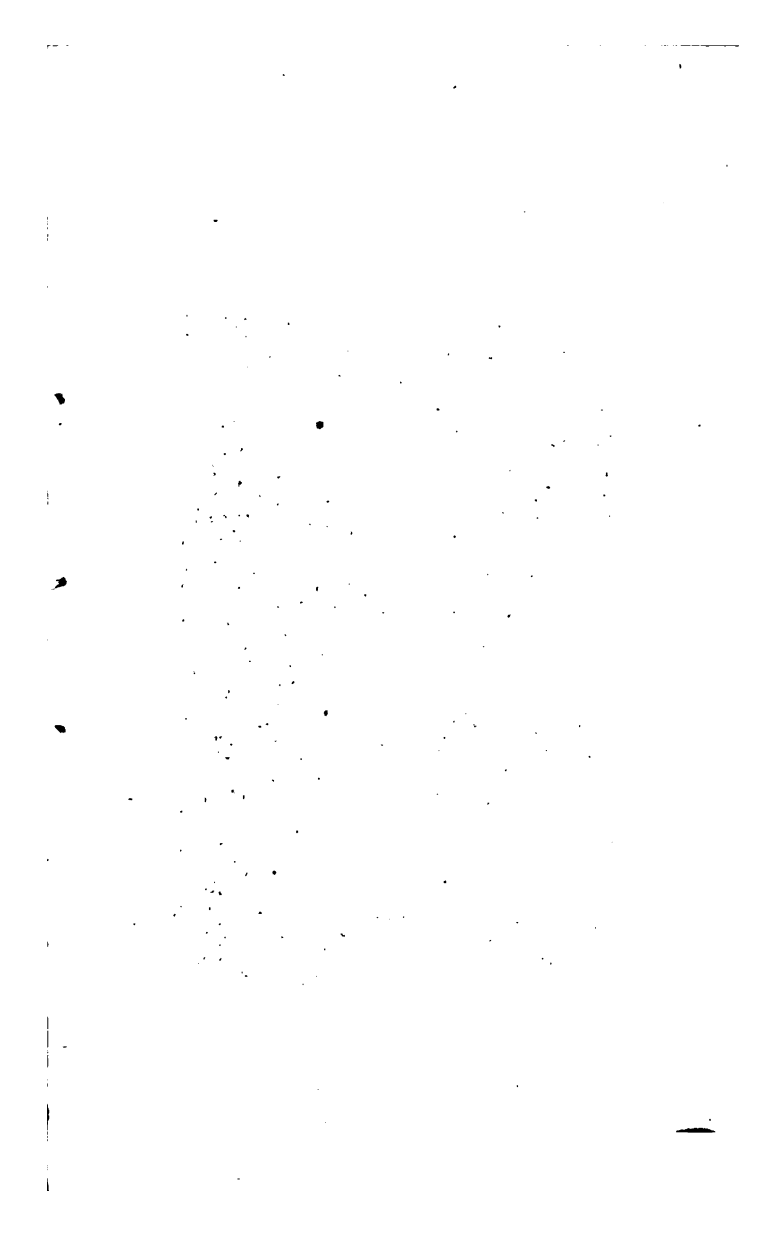
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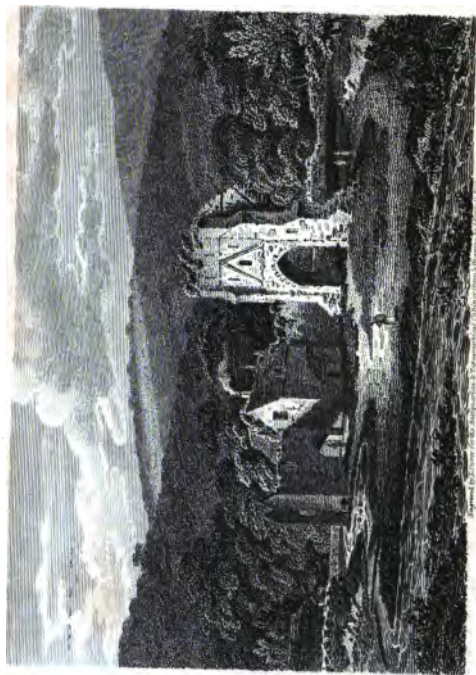




The Sarcophagus of Ordulph, Tavistock, Devon.

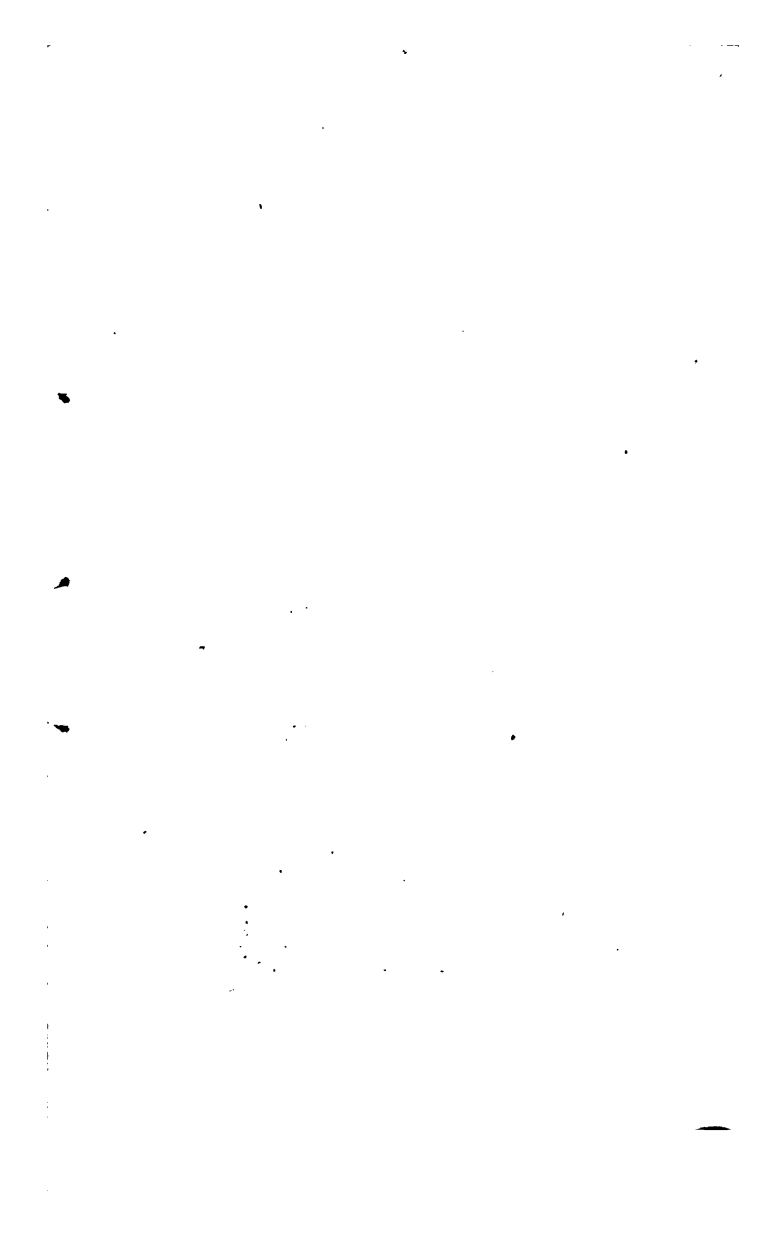
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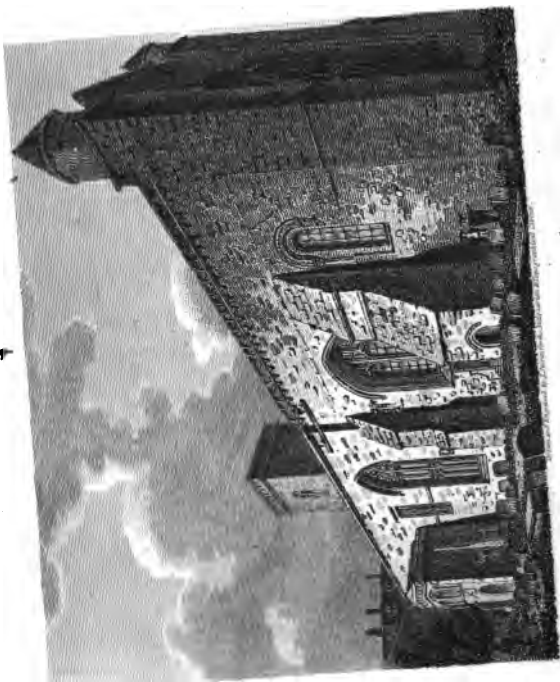




Ely Priory, Pembrokehire.

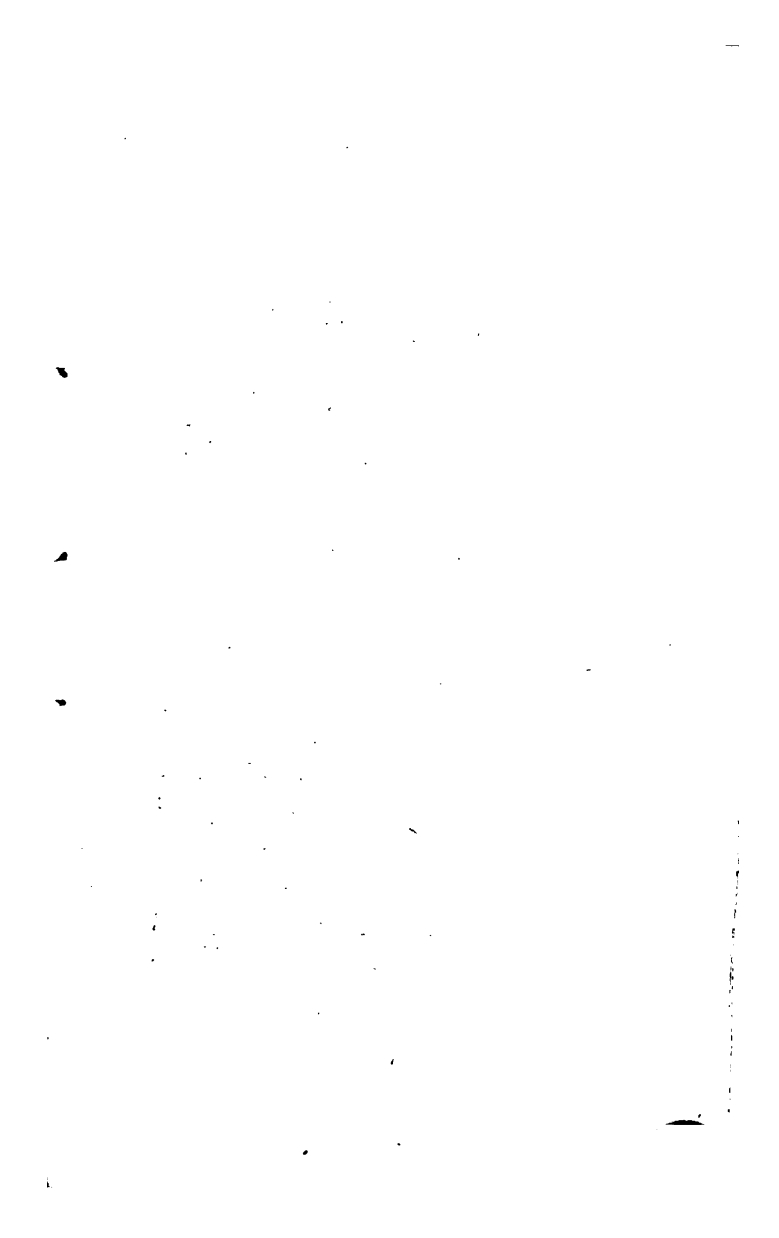
Published from the Proprietors by W. T. Smith, 21, St. Paul's Church-Yard, London.





St. Peter's Church Oxford.

Photograph by the Rev. Canon J. H. Sturt, Oxford.





South-door of St. Peter's Church, Oxford.

Engraved for the Proprietors by Wm. Tucker Bond, Street, New York.







St. Peter's Church, Oxford.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Tuckwell, 1, Abchurch Lane, London.





TAVISTOCK ABBEY,

DEVONSHIRE.

TAVISTOCK stands on the banks of the Tavy, which river, with the addition of the Saxon word *stock*, signifying a place, gives origin to its name. Before the year 961 this place was the manor and chief residence of Orgar, duke of Devonshire, who, in the days of king Edgar, kept here a princely household. This duke had a daughter named Elfrida, remarkable for the beauty of her person : as this circumstance was the means of allying the family of Orgar to the royal blood, and probably gave an occasion for the foundation of this Abbey, historians have given a minute account of some previous transactions relative to this event. The king, on the general report of Elfrida's fame, dispatched his confidant and favourite, earl Ethelwold, to see the lady, that he might make no advances himself till he was assured of the perfection of her beauty. Ethelwold being arrived at the duke's, no sooner cast his eyes upon the lovely Elfrida, but he became desperately enamoured of her. His passion was so violent, that he became deaf to the dictates of reason ; and disregarding his own personal safety, he ventured to demand her for himself. Having obtained the consent of her father, he married her in the

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

most private manner, persuading the duke, that he had such reasons for concealing the marriage as he could not with propriety divulge. Returning shortly after to court, he informed the king that he had been imposed upon by the current report, and was surprised the world should think so much of Elfrida's charms; for, to all appearance, the fame of her beauty proceeded more from her father's riches than any thing else. This account, which was calculated to damp the ardour of Edgar's passion, had the desired effect, and he laid aside all thoughts of his intended marriage. The crafty Ethelwold, observing that his master was grown perfectly indifferent to the continued praises of Elfrida's beauty, represented to him, at a well-chosen opportunity, that though the fortune of the duke of Devonshire's daughter was not worth the consideration of a king, yet it would be the making of any subject; and therefore humbly entreated that he might be permitted to make his addresses to her: Edgar willingly and unsuspectingly granted his request. The earl immediately returned to his wife, and publicly solemnized their nuptials; but jealous lest the king should be charmed with her appearance, he sequestered her at his country seat, without permitting her to be seen at court. However cautious Ethelwold had been in this affair, Edgar was informed of the whole truth; but not willing to gratify a hasty resentment before he was convinced that he had been deceived, he dissembled for the present; and taking an occasion to visit that part of the country which the earl

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

had chosen for the retirement of his wife, he told him that he had an inclination to see his lady. The earl was confounded at the king's resolution, and endeavoured to divert him from his purpose, but without success: he was, however, indulged with permission to precede the king, under pretence of preparing for his reception. He now hastened to his house, and throwing himself at Elfrida's feet, acknowledged what he had done to obtain her, and conjured her to make every endeavour to conceal her charms from the king: she promised to conform to his wishes, but instead of so doing, was employed during his absence to meet the king, in adorning herself to the greatest advantage. The moment Edgar cast his eyes upon her, he determined to make her his own, and ordered Ethelwold to go for Northumberland on some pretended urgent business; but the unfortunate earl did not perform his journey; he was found dead in a wood. It was at first supposed that he was murdered by robbers; but on Edgar's raising Elfrida to the throne, without an inquiry after the murderer of her husband, the people were undeceived.

The father of Elfrida, grieved at the disorders which had taken place in his family, was, after the manner of those days, admonished by a vision to found a monastery for the peace and solace of his mind. Accordingly he began the erection of an Abbey here, which was completed by his son Ordulph, in a style of great magnificence, about the year 981. Ordulph and his lady endowed the

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

Abbey with the manor of Tavistock and several others ; these donations were increased by king Ethelred, who granted to the monks many privileges. However, it flourished not long under the fostering influence of its benefactors ; for within thirty years from its foundation it was destroyed by the Danes, who sailed up the Tavy, and landed near its walls. A short time afterwards it was rebuilt, and received, in addition to its former possessions, the munificent benefactions of many pious persons. Henry I. granted " the jurisdiction and the whole hundred of Tavistock " to the Abbey, with the privilege of a market, and a fair of three day's continuance. As the riches of this establishment were augmented, the pride of its abbots increased, till at length an application was made to Henry VIII. by Richard Barham, the thirty-fifth abbot, for the honour of a mitre, which included the privileges of a peerage. The patent, by which this dignity was conveyed, is dated the 29d of January 1513 : this eminence was of short duration ; for in 1539, John Beryn, the last abbot, surrendered this monastery, and was allowed a yearly stipend of £100 for life ; at this time its revenues were valued at £902:3:7½ annual produce. In the same year it was given, with all its possessions, including the borough and town of Tavistock, to John, lord Russell ; and since the family have attained the ducal rank, they have the title of marquis from this place. The present duke of Bedford is now the proprietor.

Many detached fragments of the original building

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

still remain, but they are mostly incorporated in others of a more recent date. Leland describes the Abbey church to be 126 yards in length, and the cloisters of the same extent; these have been long demolished. The materials which composed the chapter-house, a most magnificent structure, were removed many years since, and used for the erection of a dwelling-house for the duke of Bedford's steward. Other parts of the buildings have been converted into warehouses, and other inferior purposes. A large arched gateway, attached to the principal inn of the town, is still standing. This is a handsome relic, adorned with lofty pinnacles, and from its workmanship appears to have been erected in the time of Henry VI. Among the ruins of the Abbey a monument was discovered, supposed to be the tomb of Ordulph before mentioned. By referring to the plate two stones may be seen lying under the arch upon a fragment of the ruin; these were dug up near the tomb, and placed in their present situation by the proprietor of the premises. They are of a slaty quality, and have an inscription, which for the most part, is obliterated—the only legible words are,

“ SUB JACET INTUS
CONDITER.”

Near this tomb was also found a sarcophagus of considerable dimensions, and in it the bones of Ordulph of a most gigantic size; he is reported to have been of such immense strength and stature, that he could break the bars of

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

gates, and stride over rivers ten feet wide. These bones are still preserved in the church. The erect sepulchral stone, placed by the end of the coffin, stood formerly in the town, but has been brought within the Abbey gardens for safety ; on it is an inscription, in rude characters,

“ NEPOS RANI FILII CONDEVI.”

Several of the abbots were of considerable reputation for learning, and made great advances in the promulgation of knowledge, as appears by the erection of a printing press in the Abbey shortly after the art was brought into England.

The origin of Tavistock is attributed to the foundation and establishment of the Abbey ; it is now a large and populous town, though the situation is low, the streets narrow, and indifferently paved ; many of the houses bear the appearance of considerable age. The church is spacious, consisting of four aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west end. It contains several monuments worthy of notice. The river is here crossed by two bridges ; during rainy seasons it displays a perturbed and interesting appearance, as its course is obstructed by a number of ledges and masses of rock.

As early as the reign of Edward I. Tavistock sent members to Parliament ; the portreve is the returning officer, who is elected annually by twenty-four freeholders. The number of voters is about 110 ; according to the returns lately made, the population of the parish

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

amounted to 4990; the number of houses is 655. Serges are manufactured here for the East India Company, which gives employment to many of the inhabitants. Till about the time of the Reformation an institution existed here for the study of Saxon literature, and a building was appropriated to this purpose, called the Saxon school.

This town, and its vicinity, have given birth to many eminent characters; among the most illustrious is sir Francis Drake, the first Englishman who circumnavigated the globe. Queen Elizabeth was so well pleased with this exploit, that she paid him a visit on board his own ship, and ordered that the vessel, in which he had endured so many hardships, should be preserved as a monument of his own and the nation's glory. This celebrated ship, after lying at Deptford in a decaying state for many years, was at length broken up, and the University of Oxford presented with a chair manufactured from its planks. The poet, William Browne, was likewise born at Tavistock in the year 1590, and was a writer of considerable merit for his day; he published a work, in 1613, entitled *Britannia's Pastorals*, in which he has many lively allusions, descriptive of the scenery of this place.

In the church of Lamerton, near Tavistock, is a monument with the effigies of two brothers who were twins, and so much resembled each other in every particular, that they could not be distinguished by their nearest relatives; and what is still more remarkable,

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

their minds and affections were as one,—such was the sympathy of their natures, that if one was sick or grieved, the other felt the like sensations, though they were far distant in their persons, and no intelligence was given to either party. It was likewise remarked, that if one was merry the other was alike affected, though they were in different places; but they could not long endure to be separated, and were always desirous to eat, drink, sleep, and wake together: they died in 1564, serving at Newhaven, in France, where one being slain, the other immediately took his place, and participated in his fate.

PYLLE PRIORY,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

THIS Priory was foundeded about the year 1200 by Adam de Rupe, on his lands at Pylle, about one mile from Milford Haven, on the north side: he endowed it with various parcels of land, all confirmed by Thomas de Rupe his son; likewise by charter of the twenty-fifth of Edward III. The founder placed here monks of the order of St. Martin of Tours, in Caldey island. These monks, in process of time, grew weary of the strict discipline of their order; and laying aside the rigid peculiarities of St. Martin, they became common Benedictines. This establishment was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Budoc, and is said to have been subordinate to the abbey of St. Dogmael, in this county; but at the suppression its revenues were separately estimated, and, according to Tanner, the annual produce was £67:15:3—it was given in the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII. to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

The situation of this Priory is extremely pleasant; it stands near one of the creeks which branch into the Channel. The country around is well cultivated.

The village of Pylle is situated a little to the east on the other side of the creek, and to the south is Pender-

PYLLE PRIORY.

gast, at the distance of half a mile. The north is bounded by several ranges of hills, which afford abundance of wood and pasturage. Very little now remains of this religious foundation except the gate-house, and scattered fragments of the walls. To the gate-house are attached several cottages, incorporated with the original building, or erected with its materials.

Grose has given a View of this place taken from the north side, and denominates it "Hubberston Priory," observing, that "it is called by the inhabitants The Priory, but whether for monks or nuns, or what order, and when and by whom founded, are particulars not handed down by tradition, or at least not known by the generality of the neighbouring people." Hence it appears, that all his information on this particular subject was sought in the neighbourhood, and he was led into an error by the proximity of the village of Hubberston. On a similar account some have called it the Priory of Pendergast. Gough, in his edition of Camden, following Grose in the name, has likewise very contentedly consigned this place to oblivion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

OXFORD.

AT the restoration of the University of Oxford by Alfred the Great, Grimbald, the monk, who came into this country by the invitation of the king, in the year 885, was appointed one of its professors, and erected this Church soon after his arrival, for the performance of divine worship, and the reception of the Oxford scholars; particularly those of St. Neot's Hall, then situated on the north side of the Church, from whence to the hall was a passage under ground, long since filled up.

St. Peter's Church is recorded to have been the first of stone erected in the neighbourhood of Oxford; and, being "curiously cut and carved," excited the admiration of all beholders. It is the mother Church to all others in Oxford, and was formerly the University Church. At this time the University sermons are annually preached here on the Sundays, in the afternoon, in time of Lent; partly to preserve the original right and privilege, and partly from necessity; for the statutes of some colleges, particularly Corpus Christi, oblige their members to preach a sermon before the University in Lent, either in this Church or at St. Paul's Cross, London, in order to qualify them for a bachelor or doctor of divinity's degree.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

This Church consists of a body, a north aisle and chancel; abutting from the chancel, on the north side, a small chapel, and another smaller apartment, now used as a school. The Church is about 118 feet long and forty-two broad. The chancel is the most ancient part of the edifice, but intermixed with work of a more modern date. The side windows have the Saxon zigzag ornament; and the groinings, forming the roof, are curiously carved with chain-work. Affixed to the south-west pillar of the chancel is a pulpit of stone, slightly carved, having the date 1631; to this pulpit the University preachers ascend by a flight of steps within the before-mentioned pillar, the parish minister by steps on the other side.

In the north aisle is a monumental painting representing queen Elizabeth; but for what purpose executed, or by whom, is not known. Under one of the windows is a brass plate, inscribed to the memory of Simon Parret, gent. twice proctor of the University of Oxford, and Elizabeth his wife: they are engraved kneeling together, with nine sons and ten daughters—the date 1584. The windows of this aisle contain many fragments of painted glass; in one of them is a symbol of the Trinity, and above are the heads of three figures. There was formerly, within the Church, a most curious rotund font, representing, in stalls under circular arches, supported by massive columns, the Twelve Apostles: this was many years since conveyed away by an ignorant and sacrilegious churchwarden, and placed over a well on the north side of the

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Church ; but the well has been long stopped up, and the font destroyed. The present font is not inelegantly carved, and represents the Forbidden Tree, supported by Adam and Eve ; and formerly belonging to the Church were several chantries.

The external appearance of this Church presents an interesting figure from the strange intermixture of its architecture : the only discernible portion of Grimbald's work in the body, is the door within the southern porch : the other parts of the structure are of the time of Henry V. when the Church was re-edified. The exterior circle of the south door is composed of the zigzag ornament ; next to which are a number of grotesque heads of various characters, each with a long tongue bending round a large circular moulding : the inner arch of the door is enriched with a delicate ornament, in part broken off.

The crypt beneath the chancel end of the Church is one of the most ancient of which we have any written record in this kingdom. Historians say, that Grimbald built it for his intended sepulchre ; but having a dispute with some of the scholars, he retired from Oxford, taking with him the tomb which he had made, and intended to have deposited in this place : he spent the rest of his days at Winchester abbey, and was there buried. Of late years this crypt has excited considerable curiosity and attention : the entrance into it, with every other avenue for air or light, was nearly blocked up with bones and rubbish, till the frequent inquiries for admission ren-

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

dered it necessary that some attention should be paid to its state ; the entrance has been cleared, and the narrow openings in the walls, to the south and east, admit a small circulation of air. It is still used as a charnel-house, and at times flooded with water. The entrance into it at present is by a descent of twelve steps, through a door in a buttress on the south side of the Church : formerly it was entered from the interior ; but this place has been for many ages built up—the ancient steps leading from the crypt into the Church still remain. This crypt is in length about forty feet, in breadth nearly twenty-four, and consists of two rows of pillars, four in each row, with answering pilasters at the sides and ends, supporting groined arches, which form the roof—the pillars, including the caps and bases, are not quite six feet high, and unequal as to their circumference. The shafts are ornamented at the bottom with a broad fillet ; they stand upon a square basement, and are of equal thickness from the cap to the base : the lower parts are mostly covered with earth, except where it has been cleared away by the curious for the purpose of seeing the columns entire : some of the caps are sculptured with curious devices, one of the most remarkable of which is given in the accompanying Vignette. This crypt, as already observed, is of late much visited by travellers ; and it is a matter of surprise, that though every attention has been bestowed to render it easy of access, it is still suffered to be a receptacle for the frigid trophies of death—the ground is scattered with

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

mouldering bones ; and ghastly skulls are here and there congregated in promiscuous heaps.

In the churchyard, near to the east end of the Church, is a marble stone, inscribed to the memory of Thomas Hearne, M. A. the celebrated antiquarian, who died June 10, 1735, aged fifty-seven years, and was here interred.

This indefatigable writer, the son of the parish clerk of White Waltham, Berks. was adopted by Mr. Cherry, lord of the adjoining manor, and by him sent to

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Oxford. He began his career as an author, with editing and publishing several of the Classics from Bodleian MSS. but soon devoted himself to the study of English antiquities ; on which subject, in the course of thirty-five years, he published thirty-two different works. His last publication was " Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough's well-written and faithful History of Henry II. and Richard II."

This Church is a vicarage, in the gift of the master and fellows of Merton college.





Illustration by J. G. Thompson and J. G. Thompson and J. G. Thompson

Waltham Abbey Church, Essex.

Printed by W. G. Thompson, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2.

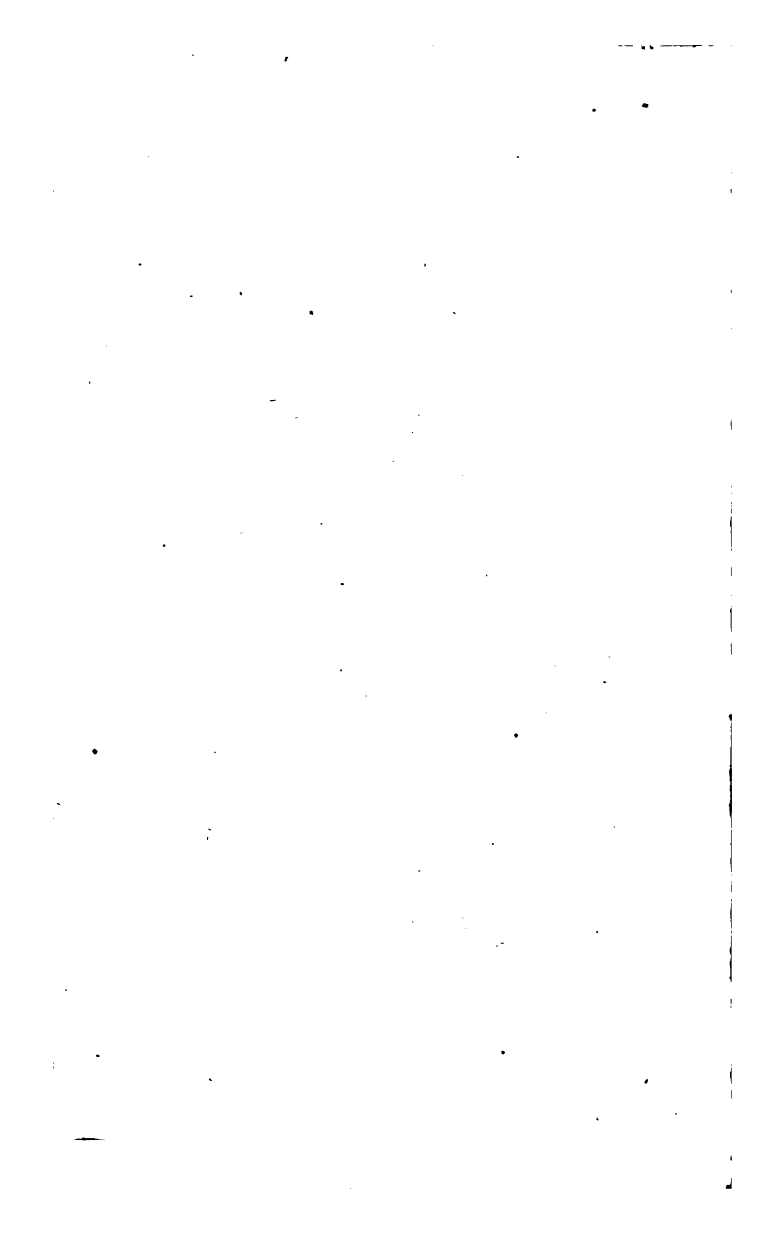


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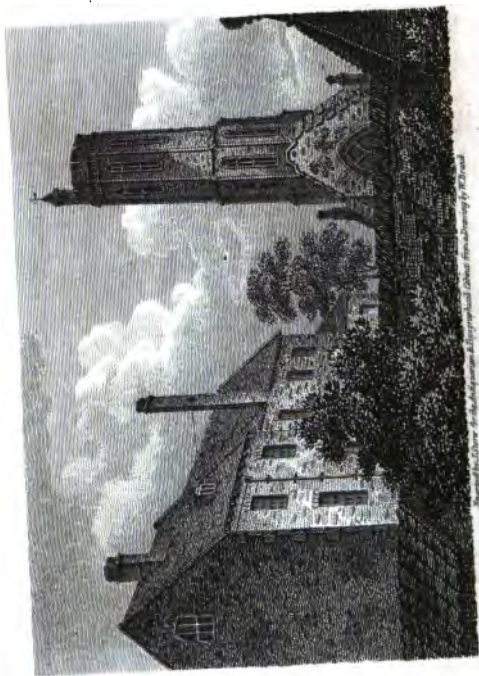
Interior of Wiltham Abbey Church, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond, Street, London, Old Bond, Street, 1868









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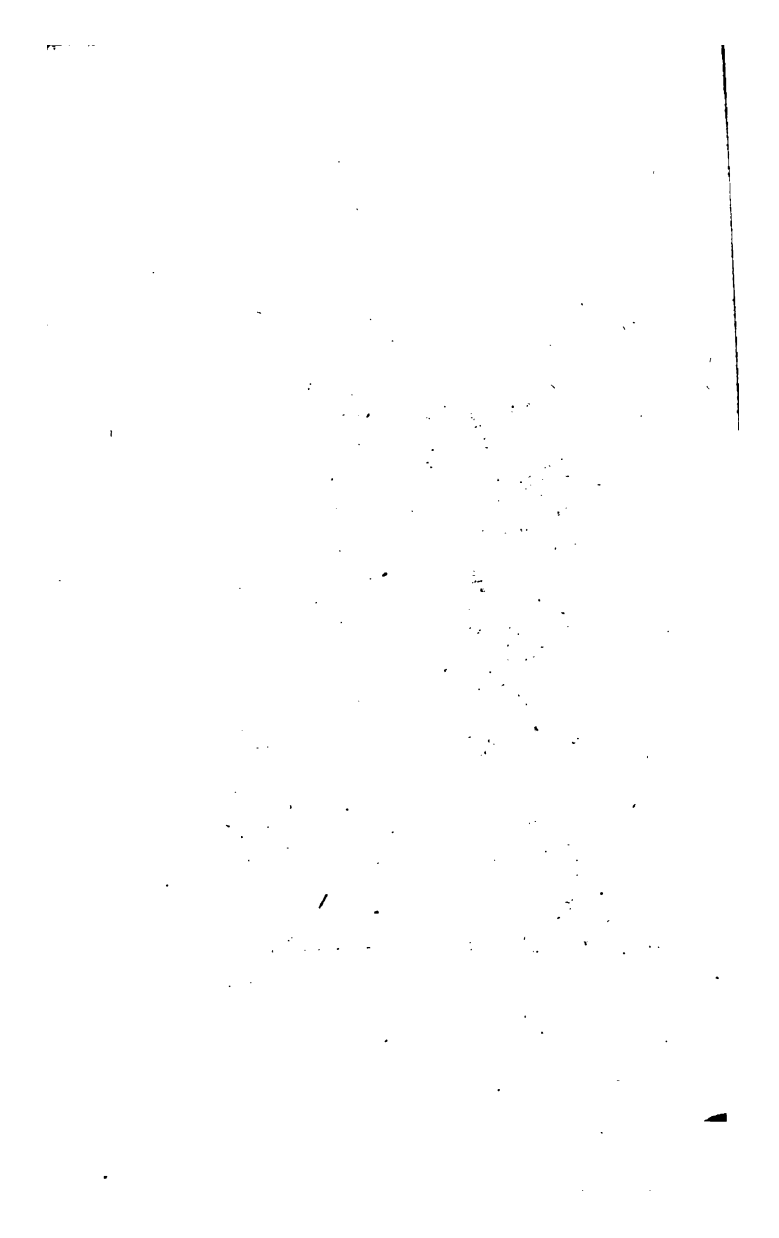
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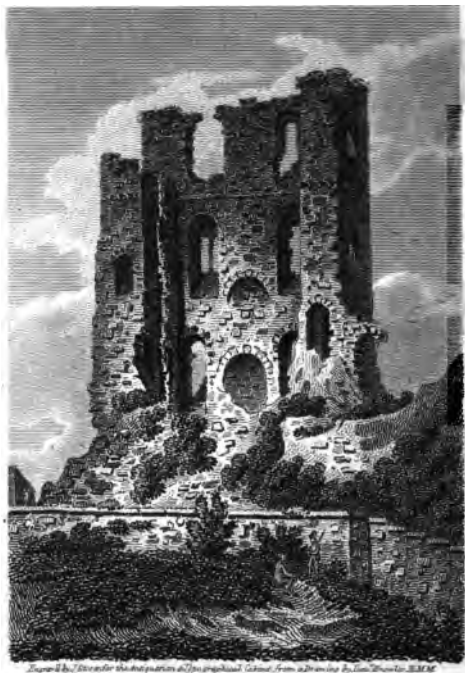


Denbigh Castle, Denbighshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. and J. Carpenter Old Bond St. April 1846





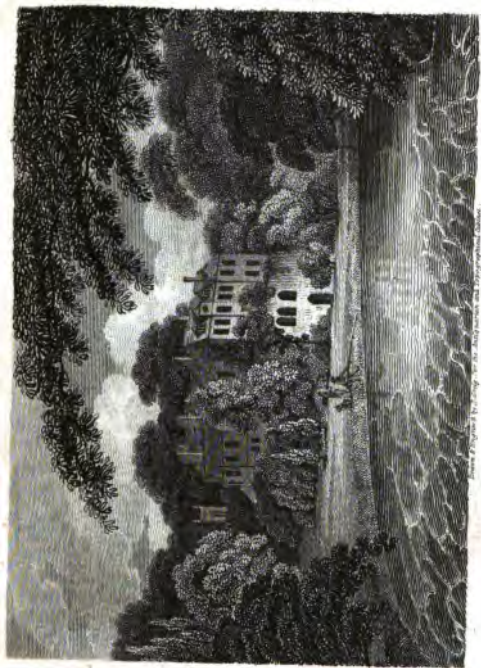


Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a drawing by Geo. Thompson R.S.M.

Keep of Scarborough Castle, Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clark, New-Bond-S^t. No. 7. Corner of Old-Bond-S^t. April 22. 1818





Gey's Cliff, Warruckdine.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. C. Smith, New Bond, 11, St. J. Corporation. Old Bond, 17, Apr. 1, 1848.

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Engraved by J. Gray for the Antiquarian, and the Proprietors of the Cabinet from a drawing by R.W.B.

*Ancient Statute of Guy, Earl of Warwick:
at Guy's Cliff Warwickshire.*

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. April 1844

14.2



Basingwerk Abbey, Flintshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Charles, 11, Strand, W.C. & J. Chapman, 11, Strand, W.C. & J. Chapman, 11, Strand, W.C.



WALTHAM ABBEY,

ESSEX.

WALTHAM, according to some writers, derives its name from the Saxon ham, or hamlet, and weald, that is, woody. In the time of Canute the Great, one Tovy or Tovius, standard-bearer to that monarch, founded near the Forest, then called the forest of Essex, a village and church, placing in the latter two priests; after his death, his estates being wasted by his heir, Waltham reverted to the crown. Edward the Confessor, by a charter which is now in the Tower, granted to his brother Harold extensive tracts of land lying about Waltham, on condition that he should build a monastery in the place. In 1066 Harold enlarged the original foundation of Tovy, and endowed it as a convent for a dean and eleven secular black canons, each of whom had a manor for his maintenance, and the dean six. This convent, or college, was dedicated to the Holy Cross, and enriched with many costly vessels and sacred relics. The defeat and death of Harold were events severely felt by his college: it began however to revive under the patronage of Maud, first wife of Henry I. and his second wife Adelsia. King Stephen, though he added nothing to its possessions, confirmed the charters of his predecessors. In the reign of Henry II. the archbishop of Canterbury, on a visitation

WALTHAM ABBEY.

to this place, discovered so many irregularities and scandalous vices among the monks, that he suspended the dean; and an application was soon afterwards made to the pope, for license to change the foundation into an abbey of regular canons of St. Austin, increasing the number from eleven to twenty-four. Henry confirmed all the grants formerly made to the college, and bestowed upon it the rich manors of Sewardstone and Epping: additions are supposed to have been made about this time to the monastery, which was again dedicated to the Holy Cross and St. Lawrence. Henry III. was a great benefactor to the Abbey of Waltham: in his reign it began to assume an opulence which was not exceeded by any in the kingdom: this monarch, on account of its pleasant situation, and to avoid the expenses of a court, made choice of Waltham for his frequent residence, and granted to the town a fair to continue seven days. About this time great disputes took place between the monastery and the townsmen respecting the right of common; the abbot's horses were driven from the pastures, some of them killed, and others maimed, and their keepers violently assaulted: the abbot excommunicated the offenders, who then appealed to the common law, but were eventually sentenced to pay a fine of twenty marks. These contentions continuing to exist, gave rise to great scandal, and the monks were charged with "receiving much affectionate consolation from the holy sisters in the nunnery of Cheshunt."

WALTHAM ABBEY.

This Abbey flourished under the government of twenty-seven abbots. At the dissolution its yearly revenues were valued at £900:4:11. The site was granted to sir Anthony Deny for thirty-one years; his widow, in the second year of Edward VI. bought the reversion in fee for £3000: it afterwards descended by marriage to the celebrated James Hay, earl of Carlisle. The Abbey-house, which had been considerably altered by its various possessors, was sold in 1770 to James Barwick, Esq. who pulled it down, and leased the annexed grounds to a gardener.

The remains of this once famous Abbey consist of some ruinous walls, the Abbey gate, a bridge leading to it, another bridge across the Lea at some distance, and an arched vault, with the nave of the ancient church, now made parochial. This venerable relic is supposed to be part of the original building of Harford, or Tovy before-mentioned, and is one of the most perfect specimens of Saxon architecture in the kingdom: its length, from east to west, is about ninety-feet; its breadth, inclusive of the side aisles, forty-eight; the body is separated from the aisles by six arches on each side, which are supported by massive pillars; the arch nearest to the western end is pointed, and appears of a later construction than the other five; these are semicircular, and enriched with zigzag ornaments. Some of the pillars have deep indentings in different forms, which, according to tradition, were once filled with brass. The building

WALTHAM ABBEY.

within is in excellent preservation, but its grandeur and simplicity is much deformed by the glare of whitewashing. The exterior still exhibits some traces of great antiquity.

In this church Harold offered up his vows and prayers for victory previous to his engagement with William duke of Normandy; in which battle being slain, he was brought hither, and interred at the east end of the ancient church.

In 1641 Charles I. visited Waltham, "and went, as he was wont where there was any thing remarkable, to see the church, the earl of Carlisle attending him. His majesty told him, after having minutely inspected what was most worthy of observation, that he divided his cathedral churches as he did his royal ships of the line; accounting St. Paul's at London, the cathedrals of York, Lincoln, and Winchester, of the first; Chichester, Litchfield, &c. of the second; and the Welsh cathedrals, of which he ranked this church of Waltham, of the third."

GREY FRIARS' MONASTERY,

LYNN REGIS, NORFOLK.

LYNN REGIS, or King's Lynn, is situated near the west extreme of the county of Norfolk, in the hundred of Fre Bridge.

Much difference has arisen on the etymology of the name of Lynn; and two famous antiquarian and topographical cotemporaries, Camden and sir Henry Spelman, have displayed both learning and ingenuity in support of their respective opinions; the former asserting Lynn to be a British word, signifying spreading waters; the latter, that Len in the Saxon tongue implies a farm in tenure; and concludes, that Len Episcopi is the bishop's farm. Sir Henry's judgment is perhaps the more probable, as the town was originally denominated Bishop's Linn, and was part of the monastic revenue of the bishopric of Norwich, and so continued until exchanged with king Henry VIII. for various other monastic revenues, when it changed its name with its possessor to King's Lynn.

The town was formerly considered a place of no inconsiderable strength; it was secured on the land side by a semicircular line of fortification, consisting of a ditch and wall, strengthened by nine bastions and two gates, the extremities terminating at the river: great part of the

GREY FRIARS' MONASTERY.

fortifications at the commencement of the nineteenth century lay prostrate with the dust, and the remainder in a state of dilapidation.

The inhabitants of this ancient town, from very remote ages of our history to the present momentous period, have exhibited an uninterrupted series of loyalty; and it is worthy of remark, that their patriotism has been ennobled with no less than fifteen royal charters, and honoured by several personal visits of their kings.

A sword borne before the mayor, and a large cup and cover of silver gilt, weighing seventy-three ounces, were the gifts of king John, immediately preceding his unfortunate passage over the Lincolnshire washes, and his subsequent death, which took place at Newark in the year 1216.

Of five monastic buildings that had establishments at Lym, the tower of the Grey Friars is the only visible remains; this is now useful to seamen as a land-mark, and to the merchants as a look-out for their shipping.

DENBIGH CASTLE,

DENBYSHIRE.

THIS massive pile, which consisted of several towers, was built by Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, about the time of Edward I. It stands on the summit of a rock, one side of which is nearly perpendicular. The principal entrance to the Castle was through a magnificent gate, having a pointed arch, and being flanked by two large towers, which are now in a very ruinous state. The manner of building these formidable towers is apparent on a near inspection of their remains: two walls were first erected at a certain distance; these served as a case, into which was thrown a mixture of mortar, and stones of different sizes; when this became dry it formed a mass as substantial as a wall of solid stone. Over the Castle gate is a figure of the earl of Lincoln, its founder, in his robes of state, which is still in tolerable preservation: after the death of this nobleman the fortress and lordship came to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, who married Alicia, his daughter. The estate, upon the attainder of Lancaster, was given to Hugh Despencer, the minion of Edward II.; on the execution of Despencer the lordship and Castle reverted again to the crown. Edward III. gave them to Roger Mortimer, earl of March, on whose

DENBIGH CASTLE.

attainder and death they were granted to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury : they were afterwards possessed by the grandson of the earl of March, his attainder being reversed in the reign of Richard II. In process of time the estate becoming again by marriage the property of the crown, was granted by queen Elizabeth in the year 1563 to her favourite, Dudley, earl of Leicester. In 1641 Charles I. rested here, after his retreat from Chester, in a tower called the King's Tower, probably in memory of that event. The year following it was in the hands of the royalists under the government of William Salisbury : it was besieged by general Mylton ; the investment was made on the 16th of July, and the garrison maintained the place till the 3d of November, when it surrendered on the most honourable conditions.

This Castle is reported to have been blown up and demolished after the restoration of Charles II.

KEEP OF SCARBOROUGH CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

THIS venerable ruin is situated on the top of a stupendous rock, rising above 300 feet from the level of the sea. The rock is joined to the main land by a narrow strait, and bounded on three sides by the German Ocean ; it presents towards the sea a vast range of steep and craggy cliffs, entirely inaccessible. The once noble Castle of Scarborough was built in the reign of king Stephen, by William, earl of Albemarle and Holderness, who, having great possessions in this part of Yorkshire, erected this fortress for their defence. The most entire portion now remaining is the dungeon or Keep, which, on account of the extraordinary thickness of its walls, has outlived the other parts of the erection. This majestic tower was a square building ninety-seven feet in height, and formerly had an embattled parapet ; the walls are twelve feet in thickness ; the different stories have been vaulted and divided by strong arches. The windows, which are larger than usual in such buildings, have semicircular arches supported by round pillars. These mouldering remains of antiquity have been so impaired by the ravages of time, that the period of their entire destruction seems to be at hand.

KEEP OF SCARBOROUGH CASTLE.

Henry II. being jealous of the exorbitant power of his barons, ordered all the castles that had been erected in the preceding reign to be demolished. The earl of Albemarle resisted the king's mandate till he was compelled to surrender by force. Henry coming into the north to see his orders carried into effect, the situation of this Castle appeared so great a defence to the coast, that instead of persevering in his design against it, he added to its strength and magnificence.

In the reign of queen Mary, the duke of Suffolk and others being in rebellion, Mr. Thomas Stafford, second son of lord Stafford, obtained possession of this Castle by a singular stratagem: collecting some fugitives in France, where he happened at that time to be, he arrived in England, and having disguised his little troop in the habits of peasants, came with them to Scarborough. On a market day he gained an easy admittance into the Castle, where he strolled about, apparently to gratify his curiosity; but being gradually joined by about thirty of his party, they secured the centinels and took possession of the gate, through which they admitted the rest of their company. This triumph however was of short continuance. The earl of Westmoreland recovered the place without loss in three days, and the unfortunate son of lord Stafford was beheaded.

Scarborough Castle was twice besieged during the civil wars, and taken by the parliament forces.

GUY'S CLIFF,

WARWICKSHIRE.

THIS romantic retreat is within two or three miles of the town of Warwick, on the banks of the Avon. St. Dubritius, whose episcopal seat was at Warwick before the Saxons visited this country, built on the CLIFF an oratory, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and placed here an hermit, whose cell was hollowed in the native rock; which, being covered with trees, was a place of great solitude and secrecy. Here the famous Guy, earl of Warwick, from whom the Cliff takes its name, sheltered himself from his enemies; and, as Dugdale expresses it, "receiving ghostly comfort from" the "heremite, he abode till his death."

The Cliff continued the residence of a religious recluse as late as the time of Henry IV. when one John Burry was hermit, and received 100*s.* *per annum* to pray for the good estate of Richard Beauchamp, then earl of Warwick, as also for the souls of his father and mother.

The above earl, Richard, in the first year of Henry VI. rebuilt the chapel, and endowed a chantry here for two priests, who were to sing mass daily for the good estate of him and his wife. This earl erected the large statue

GUY'S CLIFF.

of the famous Guy, which, though now in a very dilapidated state, is still to be seen in the chapel. At this place lived the famous antiquary of Warwickshire, John Rous, who was one of the chantry priests.

The underwritten verses, so beautifully and correctly descriptive of Guy's Cliff, were addressed some years since to the proprietor, Bertie Greathead, esq.

Go, simple Bard, invoke the Nine,
At Guy's Cliff, sweet recess:
There a soft troop shall mildly shine,
Thy humble harp to bless.

There Avon winds his pensive way,
Serenely clear and calm;
A stranger he to ev'ry wind,
And ev'ry rude alarm.

O'er his soft stream the trees depend,
To strew the falling leaf;
And seem, like Charity, to send
A constant dole to grief.

Then Cynthia, in her silver way,
Is faintly seen to gleam;
And coyly sheds a virgin ray
To kiss the gentle stream.

There once, we're told, in days of yore,
That Guy, so great and brave,
Was, fondly musing, seen to pore
O'er soft Avon's wave.

For, in a cell of uncouth shape,
With years and moss grown old,
The mighty warrior made escape
From British Barons bold.

GUY'S CLIFF.

But soon a troop of barbed horse,
With burnish'd lances rear'd,
Pursue the hopeless hero's course,
And near his cell appear'd.

Here round and round they ride in vain,
And rock and wood survey,
But seek the spot with fruitless pain
Where Guy of Warwick lay.

Then swore a rebel could not hide,
Nor guilt e'er find retreat,
Where Flora bloom'd in tinted pride,
And Avon roll'd so sweet!

Here, long retir'd from loud alarms,
And courts' pernicious powers,
He strew'd those limbs that rung with arms,
With simple fading flowers.

Hence then, companion of his woes,
The rugged rock so steep;
Its dewy midnight blossom blows,
And *long* has learn'd to weep!

But now the nymphs of Avon's wave
Here take their nightly sport,
And treading light the gelid cave,
Here keep their nightly court.

Here wood, and rock, and grove contend
For elegance and grace;
And in the soft Avon's blend
All Nature's beauteous face.

Here Meditation seems to glow
With more than mortal fires,
And through ideal worlds to go,
To strike seraphic lyres!

GUY'S CLIFF.

Here, oft the sound of distant bells
On gentle zephyrs float,
And oft to Melancholy tells
The times when SHAKSPEARE wrote.

(Recalls our long-forgotten friends,
In life once held so dear;
And o'er the hoary urn of time,
Arrests the falling tear.)

Here long, perhaps, he took his stand,
And o'er this stream might pore,
Ere PROSPERO broke the enchanted wand
And ARIEL's song was o'er.

Here oft he sung of warlike deeds,
And stain'd Avon's red;
Who, in a bed of whispering reeds,
Conceal'd his timid head.

Here soar'd the bard to foreign climes,
Advent'rous like the stork;
And daring sung the bloody crimes
Of Lancaster and York.

Then, oft as silence led the hours,
At eve retiring here,
He gather'd artless meadow-flowers,
For poor OPHELIA's bier.

By the latter verses Shakspeare is supposed to have made Guy's Cliff his favourite retirement; the idea is justified by its being within a few miles of Stratford-upon-Avon, the place of his nativity.

BASINGWERK ABBEY,

FLINTSHIRE.

THE ruins of this Abbey stand about one mile east of Holywell, near the north side of the road, in a delightful situation, commanding extensive prospects over a country through which the river Dee winds its mazy course; and including, among other interesting objects, views of Chester, Park Gate, and the Lancashire hills.

Historians are not agreed as to the founder of this religious house. Tanner supposes it to have been founded by Ralph, earl of Chester, about the year 1131; and made an abbey of Cistercian monks by king Henry II. in 1159. It was dedicated to St. Mary. In the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. its lands and possessions produced a yearly revenue of £157:15:2; it was granted by that monarch to Henry ap Harry. Part of the church, the refectory, and some other offices, still remain: the whole was built with a reddish stone found in the neighbourhood, and appears to have been an extensive fabric: several of the doors are circular, though the windows have generally the pointed arch. Near the ruins stands an ancient brick barn, probably the granary belonging to the monastery; this barn was some years since occupied by a tanner and maltster.

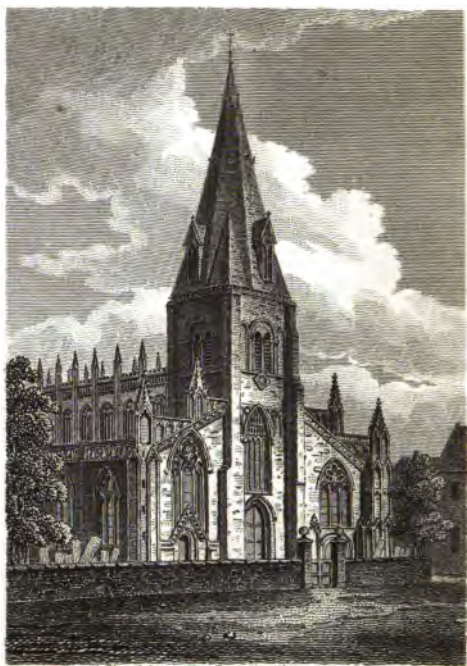
BASINGWERK ABBEY.

A gravestone found among the ruins records the interment here of George Petre, son to William, lord Petre, baron of Ingatestone in Essex, who, for his attachment to the Catholic religion, and the cause of king Charles I. left his country, and died at Wexford in 1647, aged thirty-four. It is conjectured he was brought to this place and privately interred, having a predilection for the spot on account of its supposed sanctity.

At a short distance from the ruins is shewn an oak of great age and much decayed, called the Abbot's Oak ; it measures fifteen feet two inches in circumference.

Near the southern boundary of the monastery, part of the great dyke of Offa is still visible.





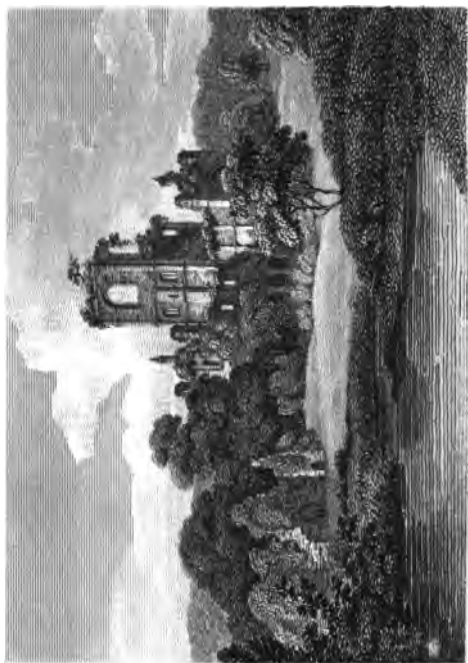
Engraved by W. Woodcut for the proprietors of the Geographical Cabinet from an etching by W. Woodcut.

Stamford Church Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Charles Woodcut, S. & T. Carpenter, Old Road, S. O. 1841.



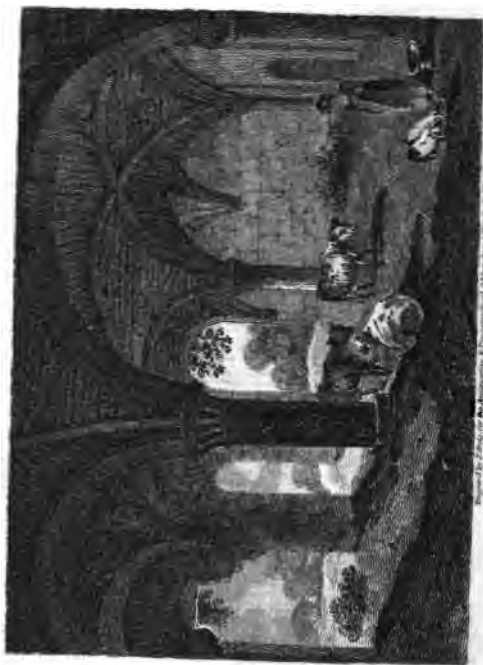




Kirkstall Abbey Yorkshire.

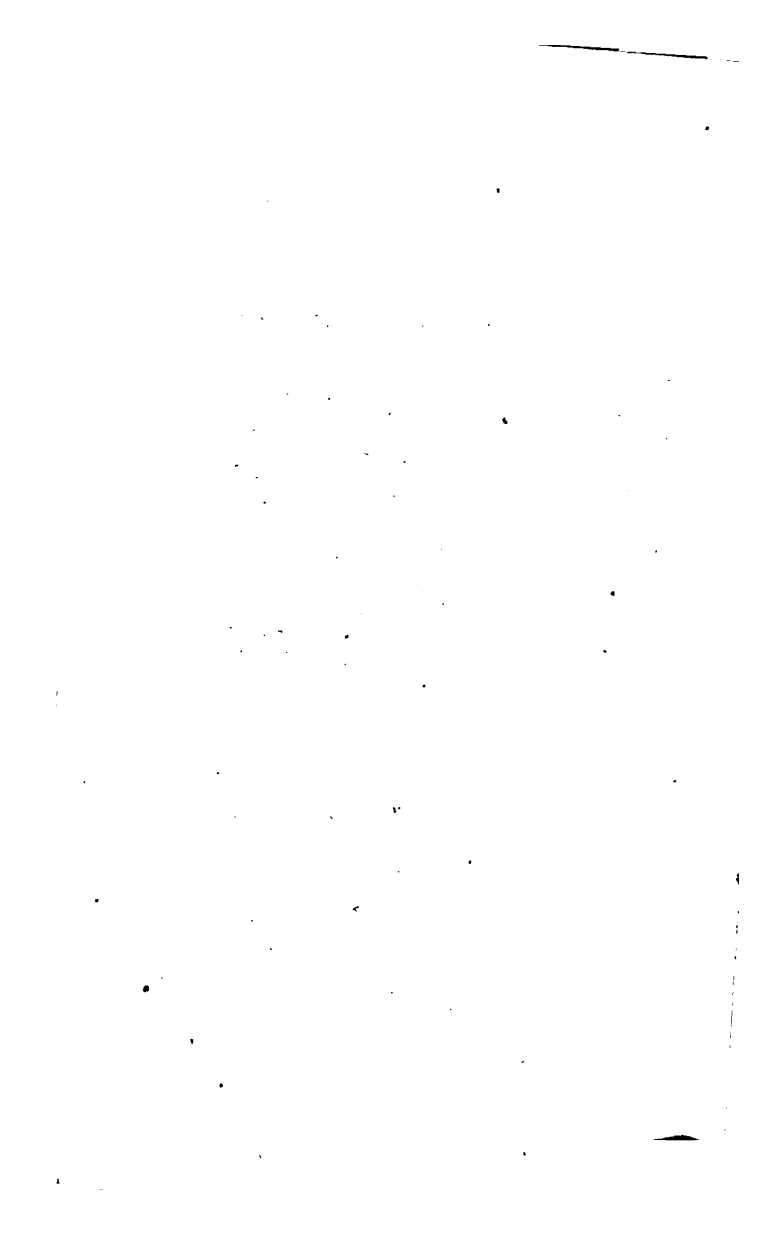
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & the Corporation Old Bond St. & New Bond St.





Interior of a Vaulted Chamber, Kirkstall Abbey.

Engraved on Steel by J. G. Smith, for the Author of the "History of the County of York."



UNION



Wyndham Hall, Lincolnshire.

Published by the Proprietors of the Illustrated London News, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



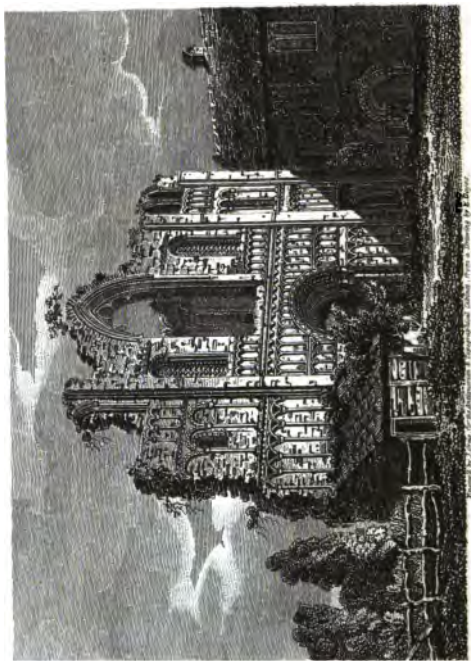


Inscribed Stone in Yorkminster Church Yard, Devon.

Not to be taken for granted by the Church of St. Mary, Devon. 1848.



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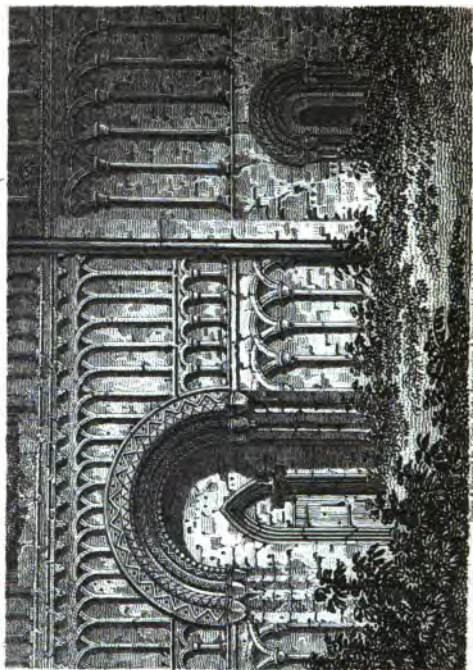


Remains of the West front, Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Gandy, New Bond, at G. J. Carpenter, Old Bond, St. Paul's, 1846.



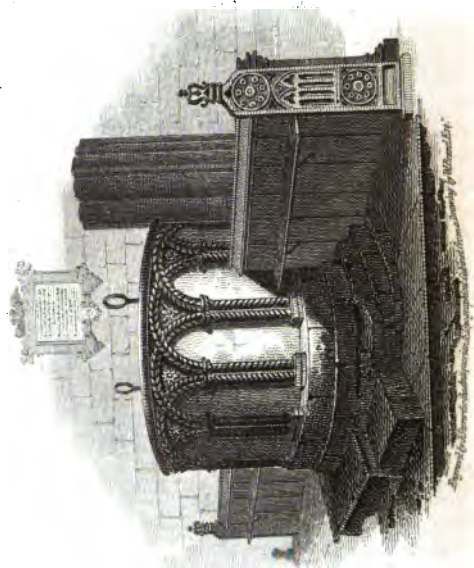
PLATE IV.



Part of the West front, Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Thomas, New Street, & C. Lancaster. All Rights Reserved.





Font at Little Wymondley, Lincolnshire.

Engraved for the Trustees of the Lincolnshire Antiquarian Society by Edmund Dyer.

SLEAFORD CHURCH,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

SLEAFORD, in the division of Kesteven and county of Lincoln, is a neat little town, distant from the metropolis 116 miles. It stands on the banks of a small but rapid river, which springs from the rocks about two miles west of the town. A castle was built at Sleaford in the year 1135, by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln; little of it now remains. In this fortress king John sickened, after the loss of his army in the Lincolnshire washes, in proceeding to Newark, where he died. The market-place is a handsome square, in which converge four streets; on its eastern side stands the Church. According to a memorandum found in the parish chest, the Church was built by Roger Blunt and Roger Brinkham of Sleaford, merchants, in 1271, being endowed and dedicated to St. Dennis, in 1277. From some architectural remains under the belfry on the west, it is conjectured that this part of the edifice was built upwards of a century before the time above mentioned. "The interior dimension of the Church from east to west, including the chancel, is 154 feet, the breadth of the former sixty-four, and the latter twenty-five feet; the north transept is twenty-seven feet in length and twenty-four broad, without pillars; this is

SLEAFORD CHURCH.

now partitioned off from the Church and used as a schoolroom. The body of the Church consists of three aisles; the roof over the middle aisle is forty-eight feet above the pavement; it does not appear ever to have been ceiled, the girders and other parts of the frame-work being neatly moulded, and the intersections closed by handsome embossments: it is supported by six slender columns. The windows in the side aisles are highly pointed; those over the middle aisles quick at the spring, but fall abruptly into inclined planes of small elevation, forming obtuse angles: the south window in the belfry is of the Moorish taste, the segment exceeding a semicircle."—The height of the spire is 144 feet.

This beautiful Church suffered much during the civil wars in the time of Charles I.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

THE remains of this once splendid establishment are situated in a rich and beautiful valley, through which meanders the river Aire; they consist principally of the church, much dilapidated; some small portions of the other buildings still exist; the whole site is thickly wooded; the trees, having struck their roots into the crevices of the floors, extend their rich branches over the ruins. The church, which appears to have been a most stately pile, in the form of a cross, having at the east end six chapels, was in length 445 feet, and exhibits that struggle between the Norman and early English styles of architecture that took place in the reign of Stephen: the windows and doors have circular arches, adorned with zigzag or rectangular mouldings. The columns in the interior of the building are clustered, but very massive, with capitals highly ornamented, each varying in pattern from the rest. The tower, at the time when the church was erected, was carried but a little higher than the roof; but the lofty addition made to it about the time of Henry VIII. so loaded the columns on which it stood, that, some few years since, the north-west pillar gave way, and drew after it an enormous ruin of two

KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

sides of the whole tower. The western front of the church is beautifully enriched with sculpture ; the entrance doorway is highly embellished, and the window over it, which is divided by a clustered column, is still more so ; over this is a smaller window that once enlightened the roof ; on each side are buttresses, which, with the pediment, terminate in turrets. The eastern end of the church is ornamented in an equal degree with the west. The interior contains not the traces of a single monument ; and it is worthy of remark, that the building does not stand due east and west.

South of the church, on the east front of the ruins, are several vaulted chambers supported by columns, which have a very gloomy aspect ; the southernmost of them seems ready to fall on the head of the spectator who has the hardihood to enter it.

The chapter-house, of which there are some remains, was very uncommon in design, being an oblong, divided by double arches into two compartments ; that portion contiguous to the cloisters has the remnant of a cluster of columns supporting two divisions of groins, and so strongly is the masonry united, that, notwithstanding all the columns are gone excepting the centre one, the capitals belonging to them and the springing of the groins retain their positions.

The cloister quadrangle, with vestiges of the apartments that once surrounded it, may still be traced. The original refectory, for there are parts remaining of another of a much later date, has been a magnificent vaulted

KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

room, supported by two cylindrical columns, each apparently of a single stone.

This monastery was founded by Henry de Lacy, on account of a vow made by him during a dangerous fit of illness; it was inhabited by monks of the Cistercian order, and, besides its founder, had many liberal benefactors and powerful protectors. Pope Adrian IV. an Englishman, in 1156, confirmed to the monks the church, and all their other possessions; as did also Henry II.: Henry III. took them under his immediate patronage; and Edward I. in the fourth year of his reign, likewise granted his protection to the abbot and monks, then greatly in debt, and committed the care of them to Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln and baron of Pontefract, who being heir to the founder, was considered likely to interest himself in their welfare.

This monastery was endowed at different periods with large donations of lands, tenements, rents, tithes, and other benefactions, to a very considerable amount: at the dissolution its estates were estimated at the annual value of £329:12:11, according to Dugdale; but Speed makes it £512:13:4. The Abbey was surrendered by John Ripley, the last abbot, on the 22d of Nov. 1540; the site was granted to Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and his heirs, in exchange for other lands, in the thirty-fourth of Henry VIII. Edward VI. granted the archbishop licence to alienate the said premises to Peter Hammond and others, for the

KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

use of Thomas, a younger son of the said archbishop, and his heirs.

Kirkstall is situated about three miles north-west from Leeds, within the liberty of that place, and in the wapentake of Skyrack. From Leeds to the Abbey the walk is well paved, and kept in excellent order, at the expense of the inhabitants of the town.

AYSCOUGH FEE HALL, SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

SPALDING, situated in the division of Holland and county of Lincoln, is 103 miles north from London, and sixteen south from Boston : it is a considerable market-town, has many excellent houses, and enjoys a flourishing trade. The town, which boasts of great antiquity, is particularly indebted to the talent and learning of one of its former inhabitants, Maurice Johnson, esq. an eminent barrister, for his unwearied researches into its antiquities, and for handing down to posterity memorials of its ancient consequence.

Passing the great road for London, on the left hand, is seen to much advantage across the river, **AYSCOUGH FEE HALL**, the residence of the rev. Maurice Johnson, D. D. and F. S. A. a descendant of the Maurice Johnson before mentioned. This house was built about 1420 by sir Richard Aldwyn, knt. father to sir Nicholas Aldwyn, knt. lord mayor of London in 1499. The mansion now exhibits scarcely any thing of its original architecture, having been altered at different periods ; but its present possessor has, with considerable pains, endeavoured to restore it to its ancient character, uniting at the same time such improvements, as have rendered it equal to the most conve-

AYSCOUGH FEE HALL, SPALDING.

nient and sumptuous houses of our modern gentry. Dr. Johnson possesses a fine collection of pictures and a valuable cabinet of medals and medallions; but the chief curiosities of antiquity here have been doomed by the recent alterations to rust in a garret; these are an assemblage of missile weapons of ponderous weight, in use prior to the invention of gunpowder; they were formerly arranged along the walls of the great hall, and were doubtless the pride of the former possessors of the mansion. It is sincerely to be wished, that the worthy doctor's taste may be extended to the erection of a gallery suitable to the display of this valuable collection, which would assist the historian in his narrative, the antiquary in his research, and prove an excellent study for the painter.

INSCRIBED STONE, YEALMPTON,

DEVONSHIRE.

THE Yealampton Stone, which has been noticed by several antiquaries, is supposed by Mr. Polwhele, the historian of Devonshire, to be inscribed to the memory of a christianized Roman, of the name of Toreus, who was here interred. This Stone grows gradually less towards the upper part, and is left in a very rough state for near a foot at the lower extremity, as if it had been intended for insertion into the ground; its length is nine feet, varying considerably in its thickness; it lies east and west. Mr. Polwhele compares this Stone with one at St. Clement's, and concludes from their inscriptions that they commemorate father and son; there is certainly a most singular resemblance between them. He observes, that, "If at full length, the words" on the St. Clement's Stone, "would be these, ISNIOCVS VITALIS FILIVS TORRICI; there is not the least deviation from the Roman capitals, except that the under dexter stroke of the R in TORRICI is too short and too horizontal. There is another very good argument for the great antiquity of this inscription, which is, that here are two names of the person interred; a thing so common among the Romans, and so seldom met with during their empire

INSCRIBED STONE, YEALMPTON.

in the monuments of other nations, that where the character concurs it may be looked upon as a decisive criterion of a Roman inscription: but this is still more confirmed by the word VITALIS, which is actually a Roman name; so that ISNIOC, the prenomen, is British, and VITALIS, the cognomen, is Roman. In my apprehension, these pillars, considered at one view, bring light out of darkness; in collision they emit sparks that enlighten the whole region around them. The Yealampton Stone is inscribed to the memory of TOREVS; and Torcus was, as I plainly think, a Roman. What indeed is more probable than that TOREVS was the same person as TORRICVS? VITALIS, then the son of TORRICVS or TOREVS, was buried at St. Clement's, where a Christian church had been formed out of a pagan temple, or erected on the site of it; and TOREVS, the father of VITALIS, was buried at Yealampton, near a church of a similar description."

CASTLE ACRE PRIORY,

NORFOLK.

THIS monastery was erected by William de Warren, the first earl of Surry, in the year 1085. The earl, going on a pilgrimage to Rome with Gundred his wife, visited several religious houses, and among them the abbey of Cluni, in Burgundy, where he was so well pleased with his reception and entertainment, that he determined the Priory, which he was now about to endow (having built it through the persuasions of Lanfrank, archbishop of Canterbury), should be for monks of the Cluniac order; it was dedicated to St. Mary, and made dependant upon another monastery, which the earl had founded at Lewes, in Sussex, near his castle. On his return from Burgundy he brought with him from the abbey of Cluni four of the monks, whom he placed here, and afterwards increased their number to twelve. The numerous grants which he made to this establishment were confirmed by his son, who added many gifts of his own: it was likewise enriched by the contributions of several other persons. "In the twenty-fourth year of Edward I. the possessions of this house were seized under pretence of its being an alien priory; but it being proved that it was not subject to the power or assessment of any foreign

CASTLE ACRE PRIORY.

prince or monastery, except only that it was visited by the abbot of Cluni, when he came into England. In the 34th year of the same reign, its privileges and possessions were restored; and king Edward II. in the eighteenth of his reign, decreed, that it should not any ways be molested as foreign, it having in his father's time been proved and declared indigenous or native." This convent, with all its appurtenances, was surrendered on the 22d of November 1533, Thomas Malling being then prior. In the deed of surrender it is expressed, that "their souls and consciences were especially moved" thereto by certain causes, just and reasonable; they therefore resign with the house all the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and services, with the advowsons, and all manner of things thereto belonging, in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Cambridgeshire, and every other place. This was signed by Thomas Malling, prior, and ten of the monks, some of whom were accused, and found guilty of the most notorious licentiousness. In the thirty-ninth year of his reign, Henry VIII. granted the site to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk. In the second year of Elizabeth it was alienated to Thomas Gresham, and afterwards possessed by Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter.

The priory Church was a venerable pile of freestone and flint, built in the conventual form; great part of its western end is still remaining. Here was the principal entrance through a large circular receding arch, supported on each side by three handsome columns; the

CASTLE ACRE PRIORY.

mouldings of this arch, richly ornamented, are still in good preservation, though the shafts of the columns are broken from their capitals. Over the door is an elegant pointed window ; some slight remains of its tracery are still visible : the mullions are entirely gone. On each side of the great window is a circular arch, with zigzag mouldings, sustained by a slender column ; below these is a tier of small circular arches, and under them, near the bottom of the window, is a projecting moulding, supported by grotesque heads : beneath this moulding, connected with the outer arch of the door, is a range of intersecting arches, and rising from the ground, another range of the same description : the intermediate space is filled with a tier of small arches like those above. The centre of the west front was flanked by two towers ; the upper parts of them are much broken ; they contain a number of intersecting and other arches, likewise a small circular door leading into the aisles. On the south side of the church was the cloister ; part of it is still standing : it had two entrances, one of them was at the west end of the south aisle, and is seen in the annexed View of the west front ; it is a circular door, finely ornamented, which has suffered little injury from accident or time. “ The nave or body of the church had twelve great pillars, making seven arches on each side. On the east end of the nave stood the grand tower, supported by four large pillars, through which was the entrance into the choir. On the south and north sides were two cross

CASTLE ACRE PRIORY.

aisles or transepts ; at the end of the north transept there seems to have been a chapel or vestuary. The choir was of equal breadth with the nave and aisles, but much shorter. The chapter-house appears to have been joined to the east side of the cloister, and the dormitory to have been over the west part. West of the cloister and adjoining was the prior's apartment, now a farm-house. In a large room above stairs, now called the prior's dining-room, is a curious bow-window of stone, consisting of nine pannels ; in these were emblazoned various armorial bearings. It appears that this window was inserted by John Winchelsey, who was prior about the year 1510. This room was evidently part of a large chapel, which originally extended hence to the south tower of the church, where, at the east end, is a large window, and a step of ascent as to an altar. On the south wall near this ascent is an arched covered seat of stone, rising in form of a pyramid, with the shield of the earl Warren, which testifies it to have been built before the patronage of the Priory came to the earls of Arundel. The site of this monastery included several acres ; the grand entrance was north of the priory church ; the whole was enclosed by a lofty stone wall, part of which is still standing. Many persons of quality were buried here, especially those who held lordships under the earl Warren, and were benefactors to the Priory."

FONT IN SILK WILLOUGHBY CHURCH,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

ABOUT two miles from Sleaford, near the centre of the county of Lincoln, is the respectable village of Silk Willoughby, through which passes the great road from London to Lincoln and Hull. The Church, like most others in this district, is remarkable for its beauty, especially the tower, which is terminated by an elegant stone spire, probably raised about the middle of the fourteenth century: the Church is a very fine specimen of the pointed style of architecture. The Font is of a much older date, and bears indubitable evidence, both in sculpture and character, of being the production of artists of no inconsiderable talents about the time of the Norman conquest. The form of the base is circular, composed of four receding plinths of masonry, the arrangement of which has been much disturbed by time and accident; the uppermost course serves as a fascia, sustaining the body of the Font; this is of cylindrical form, in diameter about four feet, and in height three; it is surrounded by an arcade of interesting arches, supported by a colonnade of double pillars, ornamented with spiral lines or cable-laid carving, the whole crowned with an astragal. The baptistry is very large, which being a characteristic of all ancient

FONT IN SILK WILLOUGHBY CHURCH.

fonts, seems to indicate that our forefathers considered immersion as the true form of baptism, and a necessary mode to be observed even in the admission of infants into the pale of the Christian church.

The annexed Print also represents a back view of one of the long seats with which the areas of village churches in this neighbourhood were formerly furnished.



ANTIQUARIAN and TOPOGRAPHICAL
Cabinet
VOL. VI.



Remains of the Priory Plymouth St. Mary's Down

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street B. J. Day in care of W. Bond, St. White's Chapel.





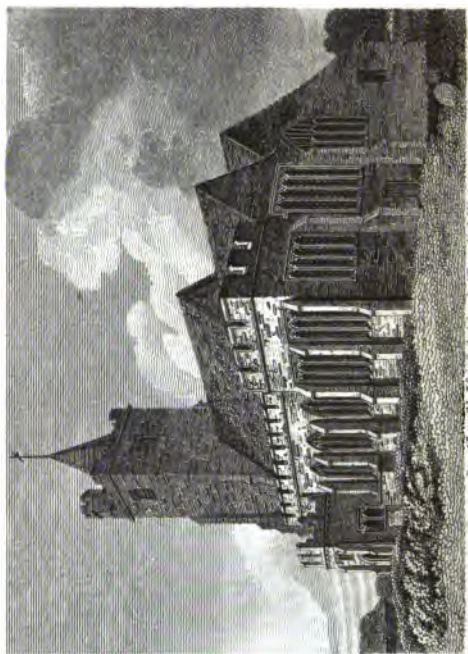


Diagram of a natural fortification for the disposition of troops and the location of the camp.

Remains of Raleigh Castle, Spain.

The remains of the fortress of St. Sebastian, New Spain, 1711, as seen from Old St. Sebastian, Sept. 18, 1872.





Rayleigh Church, Essex.

Engraved for the Proprietors of the Illustrated Catalogue.

Published for the Proprietors by W. J. & J. Cooper, 11, Strand, London, W.C.

1890





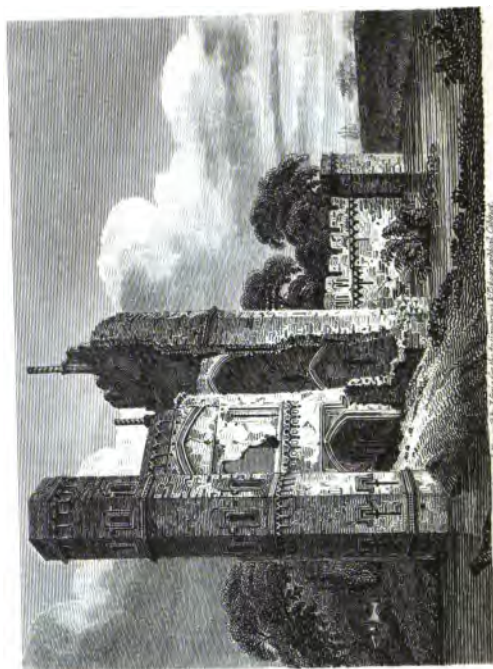
Drawn by J. G. Thompson. Engraved by J. G. Thompson.

Residence of Nathan Hall, Esq.

Published by the Proprietors of the New Englander, No. 100, Old Broad Street, N. Y.







Engraved by Henry for the Engraver's Library.

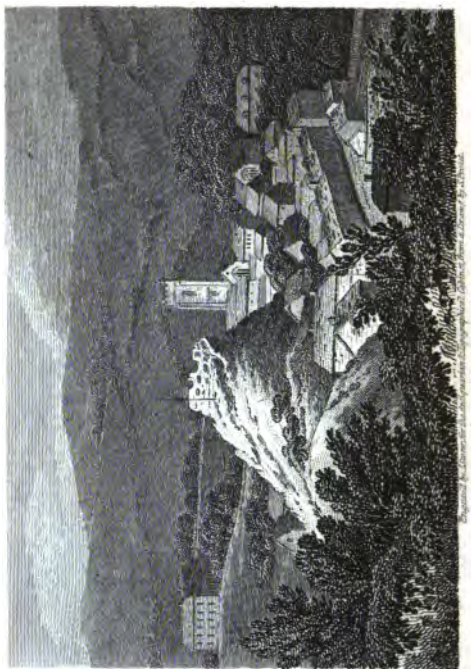
Entrance Gateway of White Hall, E. 1600.

Published in the year 1800 by W. G. Smith, New Bond Street, London, 1800.

100
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MIN.



Newport, Rhode Island.

Engraved for the Proprietors by W. T. Barlow, New York, and J. H. Johnson, New York.



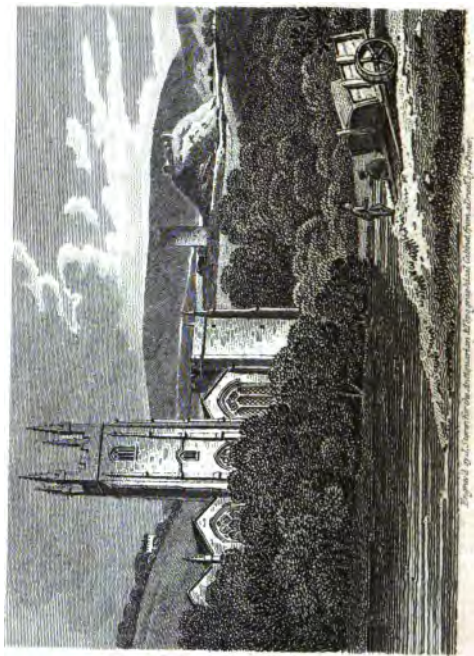


Figure 2. A view of the church and the surrounding landscape from the river.

View of the church and the surrounding landscape from the river.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Parker, 25, New Bond St. London. 1844. Price 10s. 6d. per copy.

12.4.4



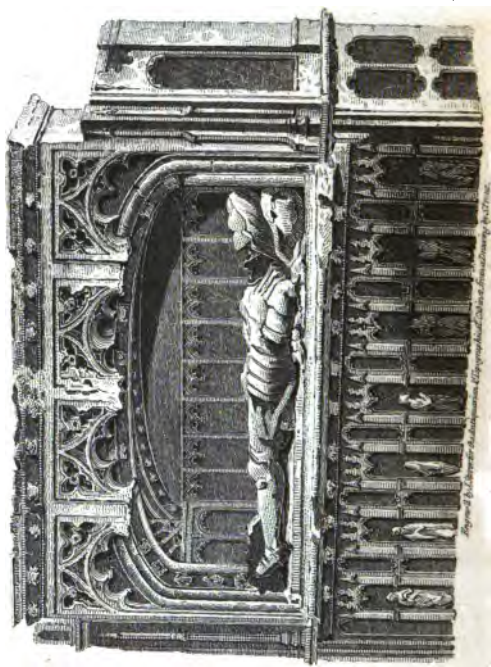


The Free School, Plymouth, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond, The Composite, Old Bond, 17, July 1849.







Tomb in Wympston St. Mary's Church, Devon.

Published by permission of the Rev. Canon, St. Mary's, Wympston.

RAYLEIGH,

ESSEX.

RAYLEIGH is situated in the hundred of Rochford, and was formerly a market town. According to Morant, its name is derived from the two Saxon words, *raa*, a roe-buck or wild goat, and *ley*, pasture; in ancient records it is written Regenia, Regheleia, Ragley, and Ragleigh, Ralegh, Raylee, Raylegh, and Raylil. It was formerly the most considerable town in this hundred, being the head of the barony of Suene, who was settled in England before the Conquest, and is by some writers called a Saxon, but by the name seems to have been of Danish extraction: he readily joined the Norman invader, who confirmed him in the possession of his lands. This lordship is reasonably supposed to have been a part of those lands, because no former possessor is mentioned in the Domesday Survey. The castle, of which some important earth-works remain, is reported to have been the work of Suene. It consists at present of a mount, with an oval-shaped base, surrounded by a ditch, and this again by a rampart, and a second ditch defended by other embankments, particularly on the east side. The summit of the mount is divided; the western part is circular, and upwards of 100 feet high; the other is somewhat of an

RAYLEIGH.

oval form and lower; the principal ditch is from thirty-six to fifty feet wide, the interior vallum fifty feet high. In some places the works are much broken, and the ditches partly filled up. A large park was attached to this castle and honour, according to the Domesday Book, together with six aspeni of vineyard, yielding in a good season twenty modii of wine. Henry de Essex, Suene's grandson, succeeded him; he was hereditary standard-bearer, and for cowardice in a great battle against the Welsh, was by Henry II. disinherited. This honour continued in the crown till Henry III. gave it to Robert de Burgh, lord chief justice, whom he created earl of Kent; but was afterwards so far displeased with him as to deprive him of the greatest part of this estate, yet allowed the whole to revert to the earl's son.

The honour of Rayleigh had its peculiar stewards, that were persons of note. In 1285 William Fitz-Warin held twenty-four acres here, by the serjancy of finding a man to keep the court of the manor of Reylegh. In 1370 Geoffrey de la Rokele was steward of the honour of Rayleigh. In 1373 Geoffrey de Dersham was steward of this honour, and of all the king's lands within the hundred of Rychford.

Some lands were holden by the following tenure: that the owners provided a bailiff to attend at the court of this honour, to serve summons, attachments, and executions, &c.

William Leyre, who died in 1366, held of the king,

RAYLEIGH.

in capite, as of his honour of Reyle, one messuage, sixty acres of arable, and six of wood in Reilegh, for the term of his life, jointly with John de Belhouse, by the service of finding one bailiff to serve all executions in the court of Reileigh; and forty acres of arable, eight of meadow, three of wood, and 5s. 6d. ob. rent, of the king, by the sixteenth part of a knight's fee, for which he paid suit every three weeks at Rochford hundred court: also one messuage, 180 acres of arable, eight of meadow, 15s. 9d. ob. rent, by the service of 3d. scutage, when levied in England: and thirty acres of the abbot of Colchester and Robert de Teye, by the service of 6s. 4d. *per annum*. Thomas, son of John de Belhous, was his next heir.

The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and consists of a body and two aisles, the length both of church and chancel. The body of the church and chancel is tiled, the aisles leaded. At the west end there is a lofty tower, with a spire shingled. The south chapel of the chancel is repaired by the owner of the castle.

This rectory being appendant to the capital manor, was given by Robert de Essex, son of Suene, to the priory of Prittlewell of his foundation, in whose gift it continued till the suppression of monasteries. Then it coming to the crown, queen Elizabeth granted it to Henry lord Hunsdon, who presented it in 1593. His younger son Henry conveyed it with the manor in 1621 to Robert Riche, earl of Warwick. From him it passed to his

RAYLEIGH.

successors, earls of Warwick; and then to one of the coheirs, Daniel earl of Nottingham; who sold both manor and advowson to Robert Bristow, esq. one of whose descendants is, we believe, the present lord of the manor.

There was a chantry in this parish, as likewise a chapel, but where the chapel was situated is uncertain; by king Edward VI.th's grant of the lands belonging to the chapel, it seems to have been also for the use of the chantry priest: the contents of the grant were, "the site of the chapel of Raleigh; four acres of arable and pasture in Estwood belonging to that chantry; messuages and lands called potters, &c. with appurtenances." Edward VI. granted them in 1549 to Edward Bury and his heirs.

NETHER HALL,

ESSEX.

Is so named from the low situation of the house near the confluence of the rivers Lea and Stort. It is situated in the parish of Roydon, about a mile and a half south-west of the church, and was formerly the seat of the Colt family, which appears to have been settled here as early as the reign of Edward IV.: from what family or in what way the manor came into the possession of the Colts is not known. It was first noticed as a manor in 1401, when Thomas, son of John Organ, conveyed it to Nicholas Collorn and Thomas Prudence. The ancient mansion, which had been converted into a farm-house, was demolished about the year 1773, the gateway and some portion of the walls only being left standing through the strength of the brick-work, which rendered their destruction too expensive. The whole building was surrounded by a moat, and the moat encompassed with a wall.

The gateway, which consists of two floors, is of brick, with a half hexagon tower on each side of the entrance; nearly the whole of one of them has fallen in, and the space between them is in a very ruinous condition. Each floor is occupied by only one room,

NETHER HALL.

measuring about twenty-seven feet by twenty-three and a half, formerly lighted by large and elegant windows; the upper story is nearly destroyed. The ceiling of the lower story is of wainscot, sustained by arches of the same material, resting in front on three blank shields, and a truss composed of a radiant rose; and at the back, on four trusses, the first and third of which represent griffins, the second and fourth a bear and ragged staff: the westernmost shield is supported by two horses, the second is held by a spread eagle, supported by a lion and unicorn, and the third rests on a lioness and bull, ducally crowned. The room has been wainscotted to about the height of eight feet; above, on the plaster, are rudely painted in compartments various figures, purporting to be representations of some of the most eminent persons in sacred, profane, and fabulous history, whose names are thus added in the eastern bow—"Hercules, Georg for Ing." In the western bow, "Godfery of Bulen, Charl the Great." There was formerly another figure in this compartment, now erased. On the west wall, over a window, is a black figure blowing bubbles, dividing this sentence: "Time tarrieth for no man. Hector." On the north, David between two figures, nearly erased. On the east wall, "Julious Seaser" and "Judus Maccabeus."

On the summit of one of the side walls of the gateway are considerable remains of two curiously twisted chimnies: a trefoil ornament appears to have nearly surrounded the upper part of the gateway; it is again intro-

NETHER HALL.

duced beneath the windows, and round the towers, upon a parallel with their bases in the lower story; the brick-work of the towers is in many parts tessellated, as it is likewise upon the most perfect part of the adjoining wall: the gateway is embattled, and has a square projection at the corner; the trefoil ornament is here continued. Above the entrance is a machicolation, and the place where the portcullis has been is yet to be seen. The remains of this ancient manorial mansion are almost every day suffering dilapidations for the purposes of the tenant who now holds the lands around it; considerable quantities of the materials supply the place of gravel on the roads and cartways in the vicinity. Many noble trees still stand near the moat, which we understand are marked for the axe.

To Thomas Colt, esq. who was employed on some foreign embassy by Edward IV. is attributed the erection of this manor-house, as representations of both the coats on his monument in Roydon church were to be seen on a doorcase in the farm-house before it was destroyed, viz. a fess between three colts (colt), impaling gerroné of eight (trus-butt). His epitaph is as follows:

“ Nobilis ille Thomas Colte, armiger, hic requiescit,
Edwardi regis consul honorificus.
Prudens, discretus, fortis, tam consiliisquam
Armis, vis talem quis reperire potuit
Illius sobolu sponse dneq. Johanne,
Stirpis præclaræ tumba dat effigiem.

NETHER HALL.

s anno

MC quater semel lxx bis et xi probus iste

s die

Augusti mensis x bis et i bis obiit."

In Holy Cross or Westgate Church, Canterbury, there is a memorial of Robert Colt, a common brewer, and from his armorial bearings, which are three colts, he was probably one of the same family. He died Dec. 6, 1444.

PLYMPTON, OR PLYMPTON EARLS,

DEVON.

PLYMPTON is situated in a beautiful vale, about a mile from the river Plym, on the south-east side. It is a market-town, and was formerly part of the honour of Plympton, to which eighty-nine knights' fees were annexed. This honour was granted by Henry I. to Richard de Rivers, afterwards earl of Devon, who made it the capital of his barony. His chief residence was the castle, which stood on the north side of the town, and included a space of nearly two acres: it was surrounded by a high rampart and a ditch of great depth; these are still remaining, together with an artificial mount seventy feet high and 200 in circumference; some fragments of walls are yet standing upon its summit, which are of great thickness. There are few other vestiges of this once formidable fortress; and it may almost be said of it, that there is extant

“ ——— no honorable note,
No chronicle of all its warlike pride,
To testify what once it was, how great,
How glorious, and how fear'd.”

PLYMPTON.

The family of Rivers invested the town of Plympton with many considerable privileges ; its charter of incorporation, according to Dr. Brady, was granted by Baldwin de Rivers, and afterwards confirmed by Edward III. Richard II. and other succeeding monarchs. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, and eight principal burgesses. The first return to parliament was made in the reign of Edward I. The town consists of two principal streets ; the number of houses is little more than 200. The parish church is a very lofty and handsome structure, built entirely of hewn moor-stone ; it has a fine porch on the south and three large aisles, and two smaller ones on each of its sides ; the tower is square and nearly 130 feet in height. This church is esteemed one of the most spacious in the county ; it is appendant to that at Plympton St. Mary, which will be hereafter noticed. Near the church is a free-school, erected in the year 1664 by one of the executors of Elizeus Hele, esq. of Fardel, who bequeathed £1500 *per annum* to be expended in charitable uses. This school was the first essay in the art of drawing of the great sir Joshua Reynolds, who has rendered Plympton interesting in the annals of literature, as being the place of his nativity. He was born on the 16th of July, 1723, and was for some time instructed in the classics by his father ; but at an early age his inclination for that art, of which he afterwards became so celebrated a professor, began to display itself, and his imperfect attempts at

PLYMPTON.

delineation were encouraged by his father, who was himself fond of drawings, and had a small collection of anatomical and other prints. The young artist's first essays were made in copying several little things done by two of his elder sisters, who had likewise a turn for the art; and he afterwards copied such prints as he met with among his father's books, particularly those which were given in the translation of Plutarch's Lives, published by Dryden. But his principal fund of imitation was Jacob Cat's book of Emblems, which his great grandmother by the father's side, a Dutch woman, had brought with her from Holland. When he was but eight years old, he read with great avidity and pleasure *The Jesuit's Perspective*, a book which happened to lie on the window-seat of his father's parlour; and made himself so completely a master of it, that (from the information given to one of his particular friends) he never afterwards had occasion to study any other treatise on that subject. He then attempted to draw the school at Plympton, a building elevated on stone pillars; and he did it so well, that his father said, "Now this exemplifies what the author of the '*Perspective*' asserts in his preface—that, by observing the rules laid down in his book, a man may do wonders; for this is wonderful."

When not much above seventeen years of age his father placed him under Hudson, the most distinguished artist of that time.

In 1749 he was carried by captain (afterwards lord)

PLYMPTON.

Keppel to Italy, where he stayed three years, but of the course of his studies while he remained there little can now be known. On his return from Italy he hired a large house in Newport Street; and the first specimen he gave of his abilities is said to have been a boy's head in a turban, richly painted in the style of Rembrandt, which so attracted Hudson's attention, that he called every day to see it in its progress; and perceiving at last no trace of his own manner left, he exclaimed, "By G—d, Reynolds, you don't paint so well as when you left England."—A whole-length portrait of his friend and patron admiral Keppel, exhibited such powers, that he was at once considered to be at the head of his profession. Little remains to be added, but that he was one whom the most rare and enviable prosperity could not spoil, his whole life to the time of the failure of his sight, being passed in the diligent and unwearied pursuit of his art, at once his business and his pleasure, uninterrupted by sickness or misfortune. The hours necessary for relaxation were chiefly spent in the company of his numerous friends and acquaintance: and at his table, for above thirty years, were occasionally assembled all the taste, talents, and genius of the three kingdoms; men who were remarkable for their attainments in literature or the arts, for their exertions in the pulpit or at the bar, in the senate or the field. As an author, a character in which he appears scarcely less eminent than in that of a painter, we probably owe his exertions to his situation in the Royal

PLYMPTON.

Academy of Arts, in the institution of which, in the year 1769, he had a principal share; and, being unquestionably of the first rank in his profession, he was unanimously elected the president.

He died after a confinement of near three months, at at his house in Leicester Fields, on Thursday evening, Feb. 23, 1792.

Plympton St. Mary, at a short distance from Earls Plympton, is the most extensive parish of any in the county of Devon, being near six miles long from south-west to north-east, and more than five from south-east to north-west. It is bounded on the south by part of Plymstock and Brixton, on the east by part of Brixton and Ermington, on the north by part of Cornwood, and on the west by part of Shangh, Bickleigh, and Eggbuckland. The north side of this parish is very highly situated, and affords very grand views of the sea, and other interesting objects. Leland says,

“ Plymptoun Marie is so caullid bycause the Chirch there is dedicate onto Our Lady. The glory of this towne stode by the priorie of blake chanons, there buildid and richely endowid with landes.

“ The original beginning of this priorie was after this fasion: one William Warwist, hisshop of Excester, displeasid with the chanons or prebendaries of a fre chapelle of the fundation of the Saxon kinges, because they wold not leve theyr concubines, found meanes to dis-

PLYMPTON:

solve their college, wherein was a deane of provost, and four prebendaries, with other ministers.

“ The prebende of Plympton self was the title of one, and the prebend of S. Peter and Paule at Sultown; now caullid Plymmouth, another. Bisshop Warwist, to recompence the prebendaries of Plymton, erectid a college of as many as wer ther at Bosenham in Southsax, and annexid the gift of them to his successors, bisshops of Excester. Then he set up at Plympton a priorie of canons regular, and after was ther buried in the chaptre house.

“ Diverse noble men gave after landes to this priorie, among whom was Walterus de Valle torta, lord of Tremerton, in Cornewal; and; as sum say, of Totenes, but yet I know no certentie of that. I know that he was a man of fair possessions about Plymmouth, and that he gave onto Plymtown priorie the isle of S. Nicolas cum cuniculis, conteyning a two acres of ground, or more, and lying at the mouthes of Tamar and Plym ryvers.

“ There were baryed sum of Courtenais and diverse other gentilmen in the chirch of the priorie of Plymtoun.

“ Plymtown Mary stondith not upon Plym river: for it is distant almost halfa mlie from it. But it stondith on Torey brooke by the est risen of it, wherby the lower and first buildinges of the court of the priorie be almost clene chokid with the sandes that Torey bringgeth from the tynne workes.”

PLYMPTON.

That the priory of Plympton St. Mary was demolished soon after the reformation, seems evident from Leland's saying "the church that there a late stood." The revenues of this monastery, says Browne Willis, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, were valued, at the dissolution, at £12:12:8 *per annum*. And here too were impropriated the tithes of this parish, which now belong to the dean and chapter of Windsor, by gift of Edward VI. who, in the first year of his reign, granted to that college the rectory and church of Plympton, with the chapels of Plymstoke and Plympton St. Maurice, late parcel of the lands of this dissolved priory.

In the south aisle of the church near the east end is an ancient tomb without an inscription; tradition however reports that it was intended to commemorate one of the family of Stroude, that have long had their residence in this neighbourhood.

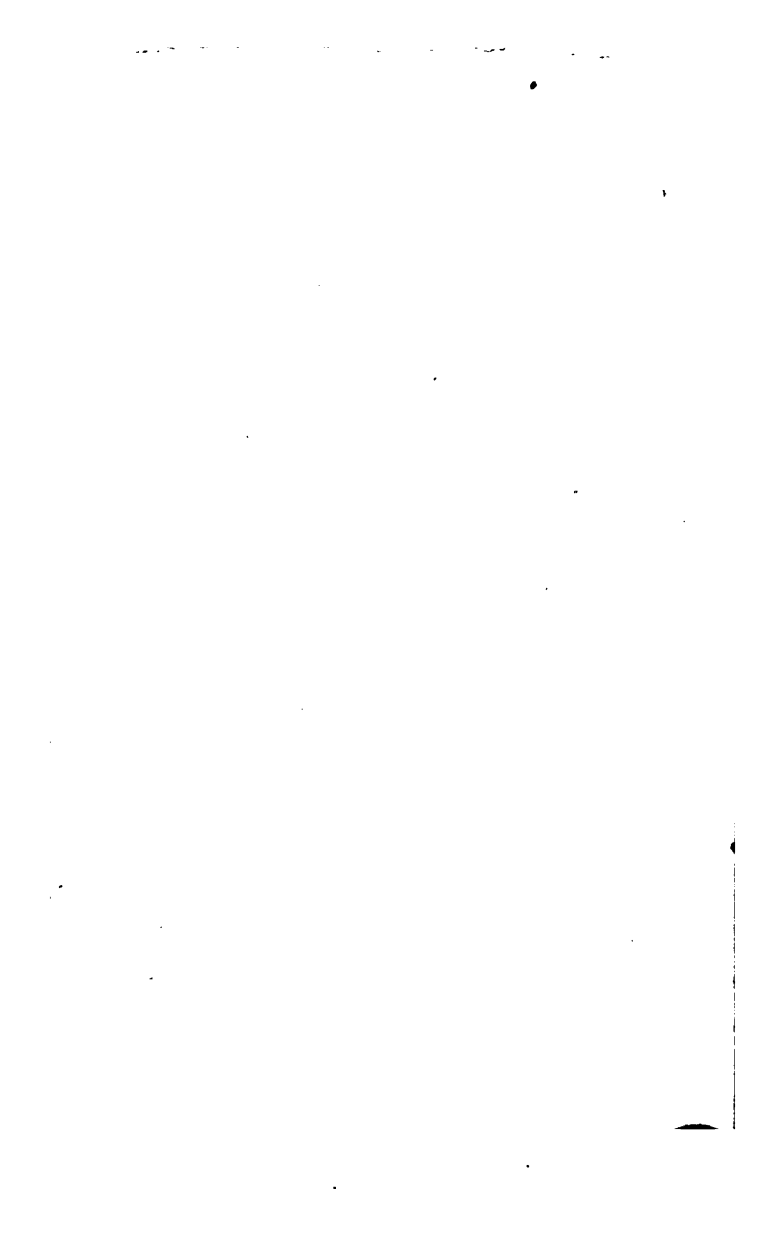
The ancient manor-house is in great part standing, and at present tenanted by a farmer; many of the rooms are kept in repair, and display in their vast carved chimney pieces, the magnificent taste of former ages. A handsome mansion has lately been erected on the estate, to which the family have removed; this is known by the name of New Newnham, to distinguish it from the ancient Newnham house.

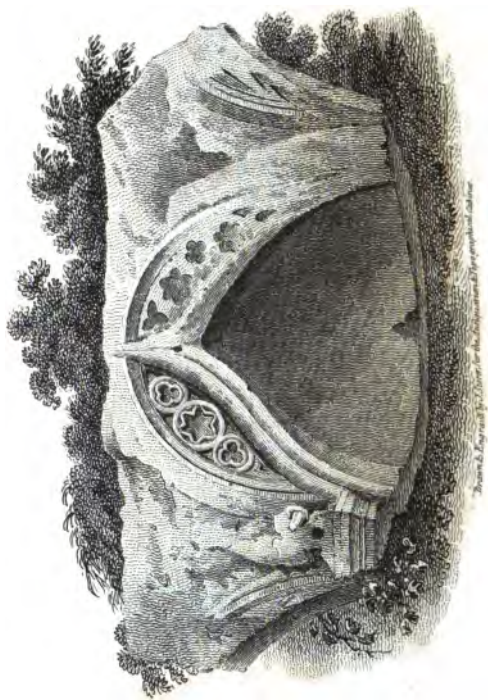
In the churchyard are some remains of the priory of Plympton St. Mary worthy of notice; among them, on what was the north side of the building, is a small door

PLYMPTON.

of beautiful workmanship, having on each side a twisted column; and on the south side in a garden, nearly enveloped with foliage, is a round-headed door, having a broad band of chevron work, and resting on two slender columns, with ornamented capitals, as seen in the Title to Vol. VI. Besides these the churchyard is strewed with fragments of clustered columns, rich capitals, embattlements, and various other pieces of sculpture, which give no inadequate idea of the original splendour of the building.

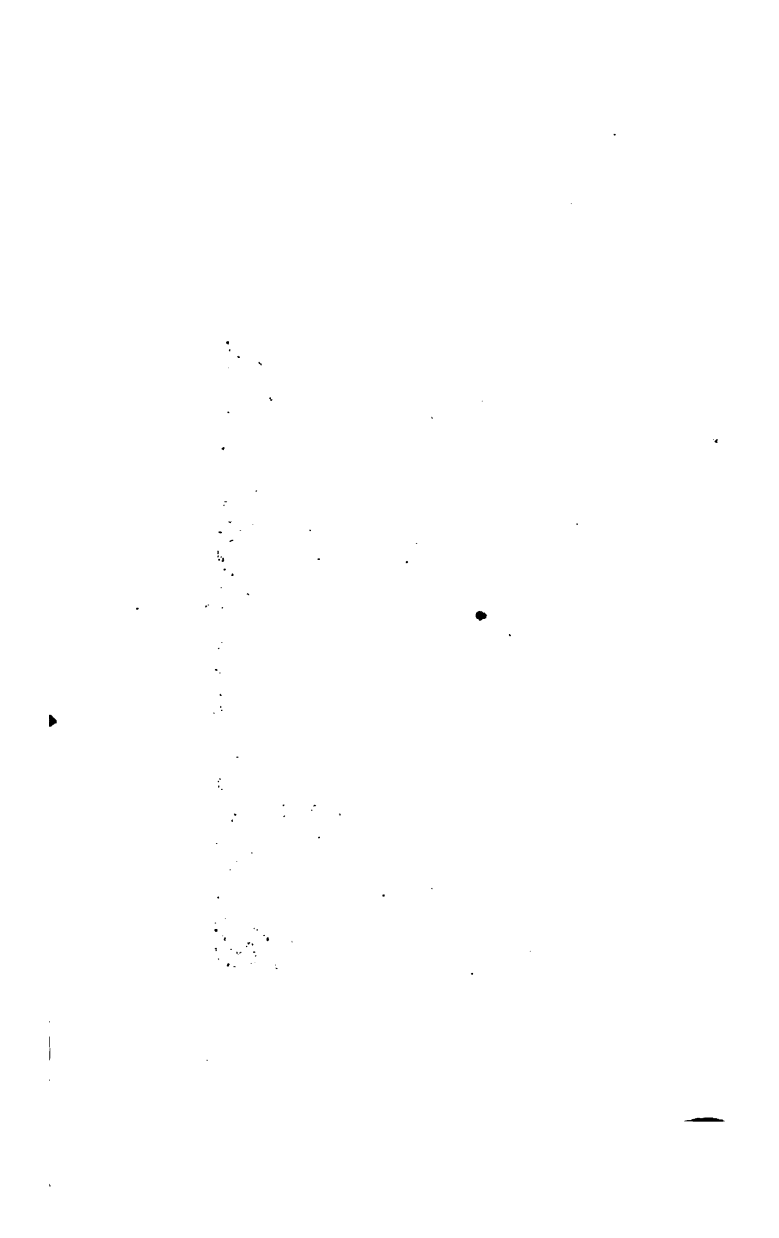
“ But where is now the venerable pile ?
Where all his skill the architect display'd ?
Alas ! in wrecks it lies.”

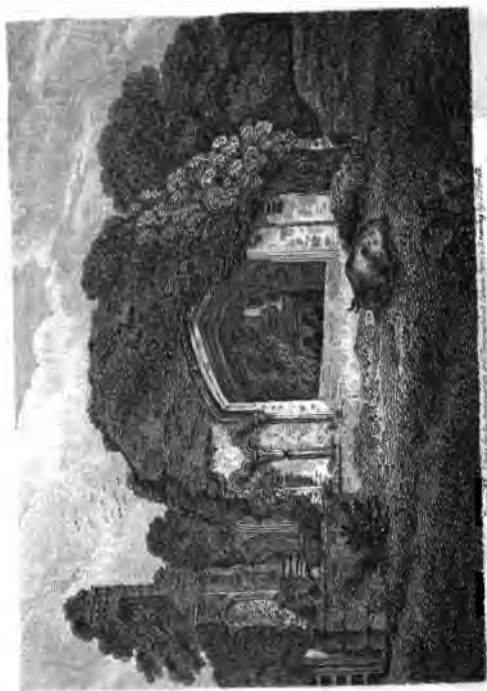




Fragment of the Mausoleum of the Borgia

Fragment of the Mausoleum of the Borgia, in the Vatican Museums, Rome





Engraved by J. G. Thompson from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

S. J. Joseph's Chapel, Glendalough Abbey, Ireland.

Printed for the Proprietors by W. G. Smith, New Bond St. London. Old Bond St. New Bridge.









Longtown Castle, Herefordshire.

Printed and Published by W. Thomas, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

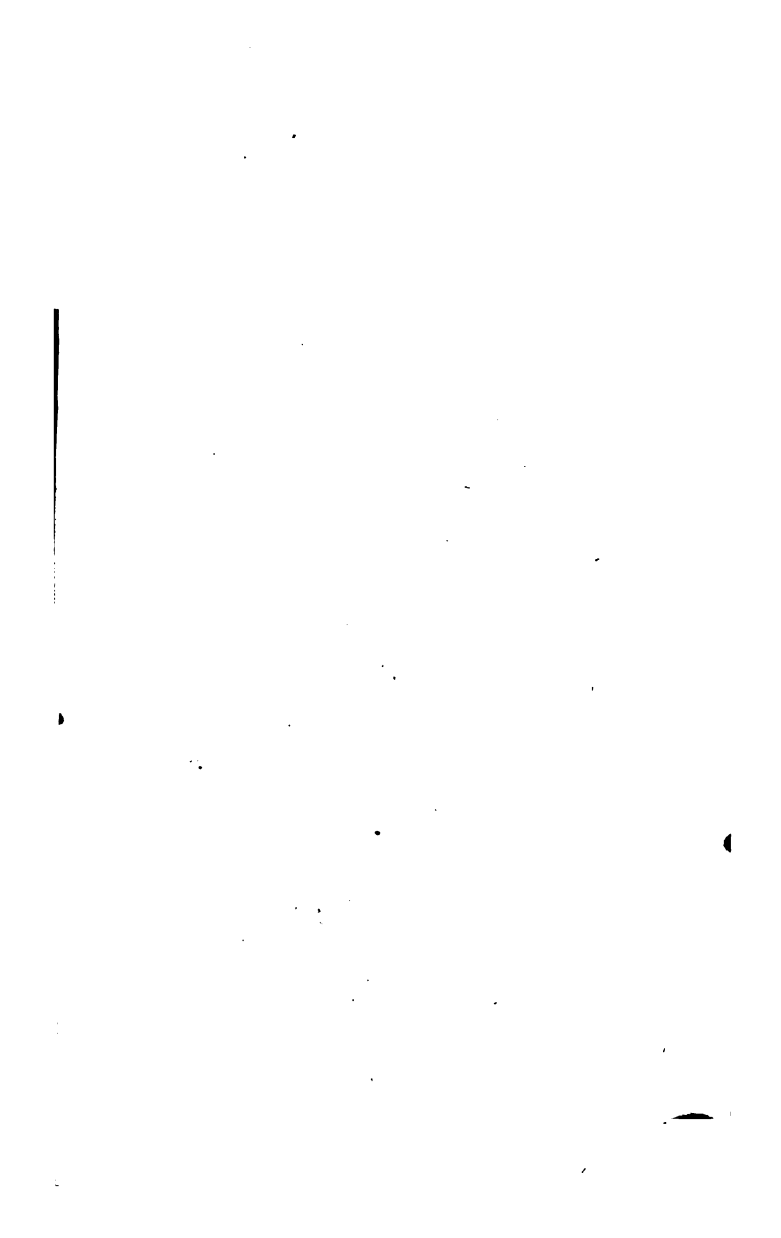


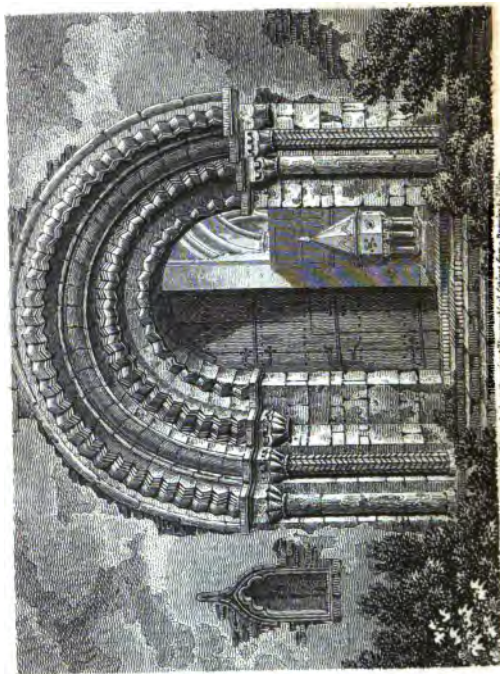


St. George Church, - in London.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Charles Van Dine, L., at the "Sun" Press, No. 210 N. 3rd St.





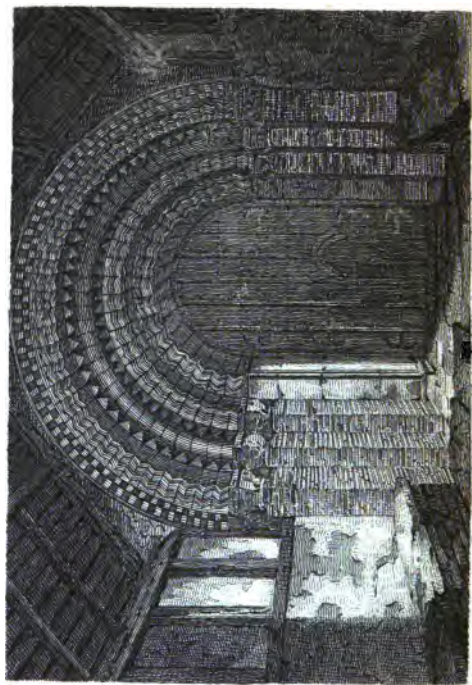


West Door of St. Peter's Church, Leicester.

Engraved by J. H. Stanger for the Leicester City Council, from a drawing by J. H. Stanger.







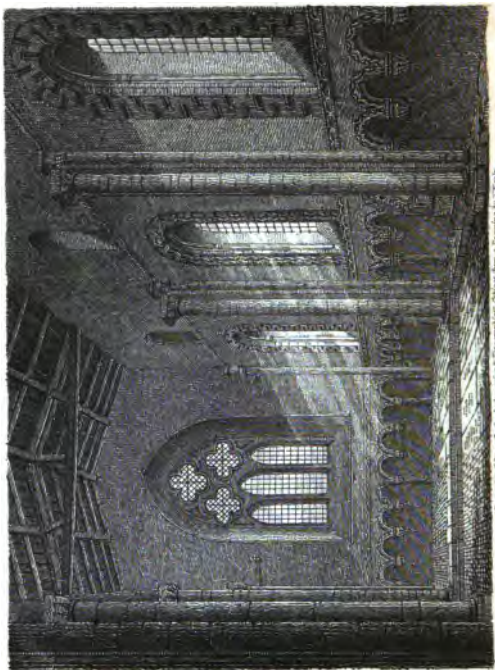
South Door, St. Peter's Church, Lincoln, 1892.

Published by the University of Michigan Press, 1892. 100 copies. 100 copies. 100 copies.





AIN



Interior of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Rome, as it appeared in 1845.

Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Rome.

The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Rome, as it appeared in 1845.





North Door of Stow Church Lincoln



FRAGMENT AT RAVENSTONE,

BUCKS.

RAVENSTONE is near the borders of Northamptonshire, in the county of Bucks, at the distance of about seven miles from Newport Pagnell. Here was formerly a priory, said to have been dependant upon the abbey of Lavendon, in the same county; its site is still apparent by the inequalities of the ground, and the foundations that are at different times discovered: a farm-house upon the premises is called the abbey, but it is comparatively a modern erection, excepting a stack of chimnies, that was probably reserved from the demolition of some more ancient building, and incorporated with the present.

Ravenstone priory was built and endowed by Hen. III. about the thirty-ninth year of his reign, out of the lands of Peter de Chaceport, rector of Tringho, archdeacon of Wells, and master of the king's wardrobe: it was for Austin canons, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. At the dissolution, this house was surrendered into the hands of the bishop of Lincoln, as ordinary of the place; it was valued at £66:13:4, and given to cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his colleges; upon his disgrace it came again to the crown, and was passed thence, in the second of Edward VI. to sir Francis Bryan; and in the

FRAGMENT AT RAVENSTONE.

fourth of queen Mary came to sir Robert Throgmorton. The church at Ravenstone has appearances of considerable antiquity, though it is not clear that it was the priory church. It consists of a body and aisle, separated by three pointed arches that rest upon short thick columns, having square capitals foliated; the arches are slightly ornamented with sigsag; one of the windows in the tower has a round-headed arch, ornamented likewise with a sigsag moulding. At the east end of the south aisle is a handsome monument, to the memory of Henage Finch, who was made lord high chancellor of England in 1675. His lordship is represented under a canopy, in a leaning posture, in the habit of his office; beneath is a long inscription, expressive of his virtues and descent. Near the farm-house already mentioned, is a well, called the Holy Well; over this is placed, in an inverted position, the Fragment represented in the Plate—probably the only existing vestige of the priory, which appears from this specimen to have been built in the florid style of English architecture. The measurement of the stone is four feet three inches by one foot eight inches; it seems to have formed the heads of three niches; one of them is almost entire, with its ornaments sharp and fresh; though the rib that composed the arch is on one side broken off, which gives it an appearance rather irregular: upon a bracket between the niches stood a figure; the hands are still perfect.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE following particulars relative to Glastonbury Abbey, are in addition to the description already given in a former part of this Work :

“ This Abbey was situated on the south side of the High Street of Glastonbury, leading from Wells to Bridgewater, and was surrounded on all sides by a high wall of wrought freestone.

“ The foundation plot of ground on which the Abbey and its offices were erected, comprised no less than sixty acres within the walls. The nave of the great church, from St. Joseph's Chapel to the cross, was, in length, 220 feet ; the choir was 155 feet long ; and each transept forty-five feet in length ; the tower was also forty-five feet in breadth. The chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, contiguous to the west end of the great church, was 110 feet long, and twenty-four feet broad ; under the floor thereof, was a large and handsome sepulchral vault, having at the south-east corner an arched passage leading to the Tor, which has been traced a considerable way. Under the body of the church there were three large vaults, supported by two rows of strong massive pillars, in which

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

lay entombed many of the most illustrious personages. The cloisters adjoined to the church on the south side, and were a square of 220 feet. The whole church, including the chapel of St. Joseph, was 530 feet in length. It contained five chapels, St. Edgar's, which stood just behind the choir; St. Mary's, in the north aisle; St. Andrew's, in the south aisle; on the north side of the nave, the chapel of Our Lady of Loretto; and, at the south angle, the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre. The floors were inlaid with Norman tile, inscribed with Scripture sentences, and the names of kings and benefactors.

“Of this immense range of buildings scarce a vestige is now to be seen; and all that remains of this once magnificent pile, are some fragments of the church, St. Joseph's chapel, and the abbots' kitchen: the rest is reduced to a heap of rubbish, loading the surface of its site with unseemly ruins. Some of the south walls of the choir are still standing, as are also some pieces of St. Edgar's, St. Andrew's, and the Loretto chapel, with the two east pillars of the tower, and a west arch leading into St. Joseph's chapel: this last-mentioned chapel, except the roof and floor, is pretty entire. It was a most elegant structure, having on each side six windows, under which were very rich compartments of zigzag arches of fine pillars and their spandrels, adorned with roses, crescents, and painted stars.”

MALMSBURY,

WILTS.

THE town of Malmsbury is situated on an eminence, which is peninsulated by two streams, that unite to form the lower Avon. Being situated on the road from London to Bath and Bristol, the town was formerly a considerable thoroughfare, but a new road having been made some years past, Malmsbury is less frequented than formerly. Though it is at present surpassed by many in neatness and elegance of appearance, yet there is reason to believe that a few centuries ago, its magnificent abbey, its castle, and its fortifications, combined, with the other buildings, to render it equal to any town in the county. The arrangement of the principal streets is regular and convenient. The High Street, commencing at the market cross, immediately opposite the south front of the abbey, passes some way in a straight line, then, bending towards the east, crosses a bridge over the Avon, and terminates at the extensive building raised by F. Hill, esq., for the purpose of carrying on the clothing manufacture. The isolated steeple of the parish church of St. Paul is situated at its western termination. The only remaining street of importance is one called the Abbey Row, which, commencing not far from the west end of the abbey, leads

MALMSBURY.

through west port, dividing at length with two branches ; one of which terminates in the road to Gloucester, and the other to Bristol. The Cross is a handsome building of its kind, supposed to have been erected about the end of the fifteenth century. Leland, in his Itinerary, says, "There is a right fair and costely peace of work in the market place, made al of stone, and curiously vaulted for poore market folks, to stand dry when rayne cummeth ; there be eight great pillars and eight open arches, and the work is eight square ; one great pillar in the middle beareth up the youlte. The men of the towne made this peace of work in hominum memoria."

LONGTOWN CASTLE,

HEREFORDSHIRE,

Longtown stands in a most secluded and romantic situation, on the banks of the river **Mannew**, near its junction with the **Esle** and **Olchon**, which have their sources not far from each other, and give beauty to the country through which they flow, in a direction from north to south.

In Taylor's Map of Herefordshire, Longtown is marked as the Roman **Blestium**, most probably from mistaking the place meant by Camden, who fixes that station (though erroneously) at **Castle Hen**, or **Old Castle**, on an eminence, between two and three miles to the south, and which is actually in Monmouthshire, though almost insulated by the lands of this county.

The village of Longtown is in the hundred of **Ewyas Lacy**, in the parish of **Cloudock**, and has a chapel dedicated to **St. Peter**, of the value of **£16 per annum**, in the patronage of **W. Wilkins, esq.** The resident population in this village in 1801 was 768. It is situated seventeen miles in a south-westerly direction from Hereford, in the neighbourhood of the **Hatterell hill**, or **black mountain**, on the borders of the county, near **Brecknockshire**.

Of the Castle, but a portion of what appears to be

LONGTOWN CASTLE.

the keep remains: it stands on a rising ground, surrounded by a ditch, which is encompassed by a rampart. Its situation is commanding, over the adjoining country, and the prospects generally delightful. History is silent as to the founder of this Castle, and the date of its erection is unknown. Though not extensive, it has the appearance of having been very strong, and probably was used as a place of defence against the incursions of the Welsh.

STOW,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Stow, though now but a small village, is an archdeaconry, its jurisdiction comprehending the whole division of Lindsey. It is about ten miles north-west from Lincoln, and is supposed by many authors to have been the ancient Sidnacester, though others have contended against this opinion. Mr. Britton, upon reviewing the controversies on this subject, says, "The reasonings of bishop Gibson for placing Sidnacester at Stow, are the strongest of any hitherto adduced; and his conclusion, if not decisive, extremely plausible. Eadnorth, the bishop of Sidnacester, who died A. D. 1050, built St. Mary's, or the church of Our Lady, at Stow. 'Where then can we imagine,' says Gibson, 'a bishop of Sidnacester should so probably build a church as at Sidnacester? or whence should he sooner take his pattern or platform than from his own cathedral of Dorchester?'—The see of Leicester, or Leicestershire, is concluded to have been where St. Margaret's now stands; and as that is a peculiar, a prebend, and an archdeaconry, so is Stow. Besides, the present ecclesiastical privileges of this place are greater than any hereabouts, except Lincoln, and they have formerly even exceeded that. For that it was famous

STOW.

before Lincoln, and was a bishop's see, is beyond dispute; and it is a common notion in those parts, both of learned and unlearned, that Stow was the mother church to Lincoln."—According to Bede, Paulinus, after converting the Northumbrians, came into the northern part of the kingdom of Mercia; successful in preaching the Gospel here, he converted Blaecca, the governor of Lincoln, or Lincoln, and baptized many people of this district in the river Trent. Paulinus having established a kind of spiritual dominion, ordained a bishop; one of whose successors, as before observed, built St. Mary's, or the church of Our Lady, in Stow.

This church is a large structure, in the form of a cross; the exterior exhibits altogether an indifferent appearance, being built of ordinary materials: to conceal this defect, or to preserve it from the injuries of the weather, the walls have been, at different periods, covered with plaster. However, notwithstanding this unfavourable general appearance, some parts of the fabric are highly interesting to the antiquary. The western entrance is a fine specimen of Saxon architecture, the circular arches are richly ornamented with the mouldings peculiar to that age; on each side they were supported by three retiring columns, with sculptured shafts, some of which are now broken away. This door is six feet six inches in width, and seven feet in height: in the wall, on its north side, is a recess, with a cinque-foil head; in this probably stood a statue of the Blessed Virgin, to whom the

STOW.

church was dedicated. The south entrance, which is sheltered by a wooden porch, exhibits a more splendid display of Saxon ornament, together with a massive grandeur that renders it peculiarly striking. The pillars that sustained this arch have long since submitted to relentless time: their places are now occupied by brickwork of many years standing. This door is six feet wide, and from the threshold to the impost seven feet three inches. On the north side of the church is a doorway of very inferior dimensions to those just mentioned, but the ornamental parts are equally well executed; the original aperture has been walled up, and a very small obtuse pointed opening left as its substitute; most of the arch is obscured from view by a formal porch, which is omitted in the accompanying Vignette, in order to afford a representation of the whole. The church has an embattled tower, that appears of more modern date than any other part of the building. This tower is a very plain piece of workmanship, contracting as it advances in height; it is supported by polygonal buttresses or pillars, built against the Saxon columns, with pointed arches in front of the circular ones; probably the original covering of this part was only a lanthorn, and required little strength to support it: when, however, a large heavy tower was to be erected, it became necessary to have a more substantial foundation; therefore the inner pillars, with their pointed arches, and the present tower, must be considered as coeval. The nave and transepts are without side aisles, as is also the

STOW.

chancel. The former have plain flat walls, without ornament; the latter has a circular headed arcade, running along both sides and the east end; these have been supported by circular-columns; few of them are now remaining: the east end contains eight recesses, seven of which are of one size; that at the north-east corner is considerably smaller: the arches are carved with a zigzag frieze, excepting one near the centre, which is ornamented with embossments; on the north side are thirteen recesses, and on the south fourteen, making in the whole thirty-five. Against each side-wall are two clusters of columns, which are continued above the tops of the lower windows, and are surmounted with Saxon capitals: these have given rise to a conjecture, that they once supported a stone vaulting, but no traces of this exist; nor is there any appearance of work of any kind having been attached to the walls above these pillars: it is more probable that the capitals once formed corbels for a roof of timber; for as the walls are composed of bad materials, and strengthened only with external buttments, projecting but a few inches from them, it may be fairly concluded that they never were sufficiently strong to support a roof of stone. The chancel is lighted on each side by three fine circular-headed windows, the two end ones on the south side are enriched with a bold embattled frieze; that in the middle is surrounded by a zigzag; those on the north side are exactly the reverse, the middle one being embattled, and the two others ornamented with the zigzag moulding, so that; in

STOW.

traversing round, they become alternate: The east window is pointed, the upper part pierced with three quatre-foils, the lower divided into three lights by two very clumsy mullions. Against the south wall is a small monument, with this inscription :

“ Neare unto this place lyeth buried the bodyes of Mr. Thos. Holbech, that sometyme dwelt in Stowe Parke, with Anne his wife, daughter of Anthony Yoxley, of Mellis, Esq. which said Anne deceased the 7th day of Sept. An. Dom. 1581, and the sd. Thos. deced. the 16th day of Aprill, 1591. And they left issue one only son, named Edward.”

On the floor is an ancient monument, of coffin shape, with a half bust in a circular excavation ; round the edge, in a border, are these letters :

+ ALLEN - - - - STOE
N - ERU - - ID

Two or three monuments of a similar kind lie in different parts of the church, but their inscriptions are totally obliterated. Against the pillar that supports the tower on the north-east corner is a plate of copper or brass, on which is engraved as follows :

“ ASPICE, RESPICE, PROSPICE.

“ In this channcel lyeth ye bodies of Richard Burgh, of Stowe-hall, Esq. and Anne his wife, descended fm.

STOW

the anct. & noble familie of the Lord Burgis, Baron of Gainsborough, & next heyr male of that familie; & the sd. Ane was the eldest daughter of Anthonie Dillington, of Kington, in ye Isle of Wight, Esq.; had 4 sons, viz. that noble and valiant souldyer Sir John Burgh, Collonel Gen'ral of his Majs. forces to the Isle of Rhe, in France, where he was shaine, A.D. 1627."

The transcripts are separate from the nave by a screen of indifferent workmanship, and most probably were anciently used as chapels; they have each a plain circular window at the end; the windows throughout the church possess no remains of painted glass. The dimensions of this ancient fabric are as follow: interior length of the whole building one hundred and forty-six feet, length of the chancel fifty feet, width twenty-four, length of the transept eighty-six feet, width twenty-four: the breadth of the nave is twenty-eight feet. Within the church, under the tower, was a large tablet, inscribed, in old letters, M, CCC, II. The font, though of considerable antiquity, is evidently of more recent date than the church; and as Mr. Gough, in his Additions to Camden, seems of opinion, that some of the rude figures in the west front of Lincoln cathedral, were removed from a more ancient edifice; it may likewise be within the range of probability that the old marble font, now standing in a chapel of that cathedral, might once have been an appendage to the mother church of Stow. The present font

STOW.

in Stow church stands upon a platform, ascended by two steps ; its base is square, having sculptured upon it the figure of a dragon, intended as a personification of Satan, and alluding to his defeat by the virtue of Christian baptism. The shaft is circular, surrounded by eight short pillars, with capitals foliated. The upper part is octangular, with a device on each face. Near the church is the re-

STOW.

...maina of a quadrangular moat, which it is conjectured
surrounded either the old manor-house, or a palace of
the bishop. It is certain that the bishops had, in former
times, a palace in this parish, some records being still
preserved, with the signature of the diocesan at his palace
of Stow.



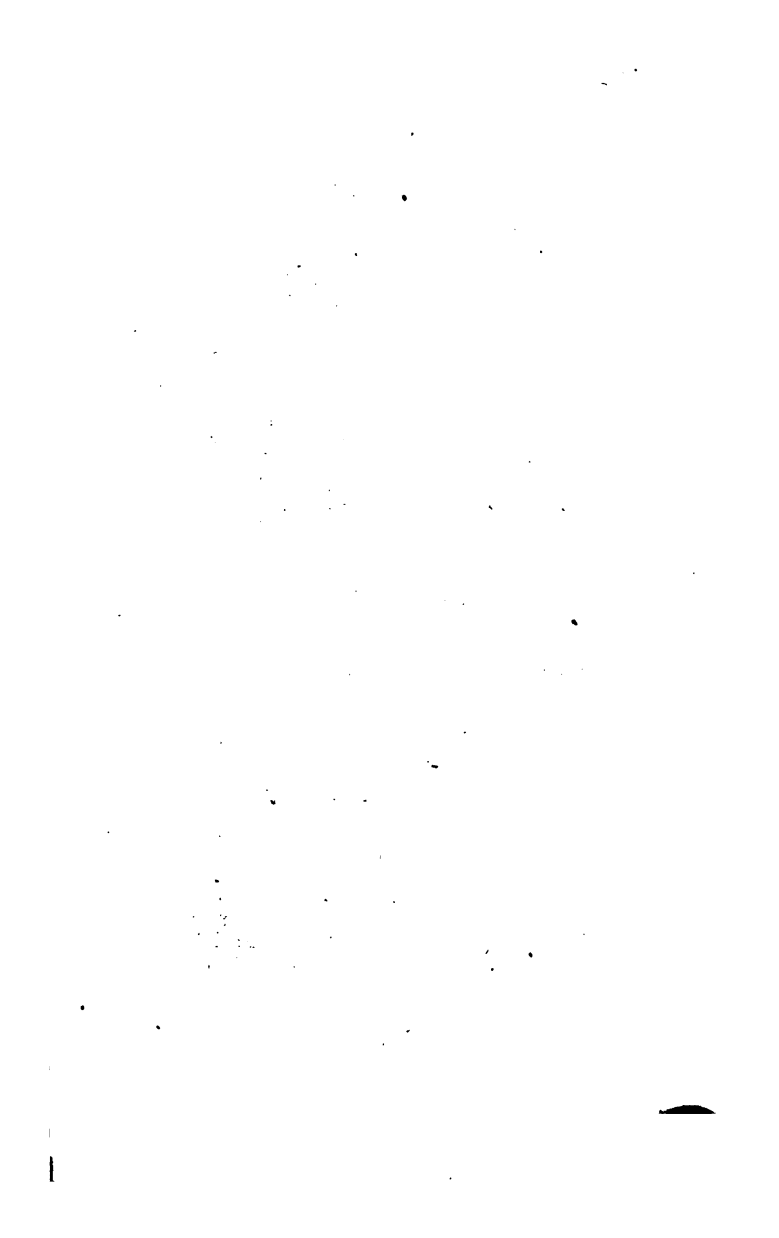


Engraved by J. Gray for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Smith

Pachygyia, near St. Clement's Church, Sandwich.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Larkins, New Bond St. and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Dealers.



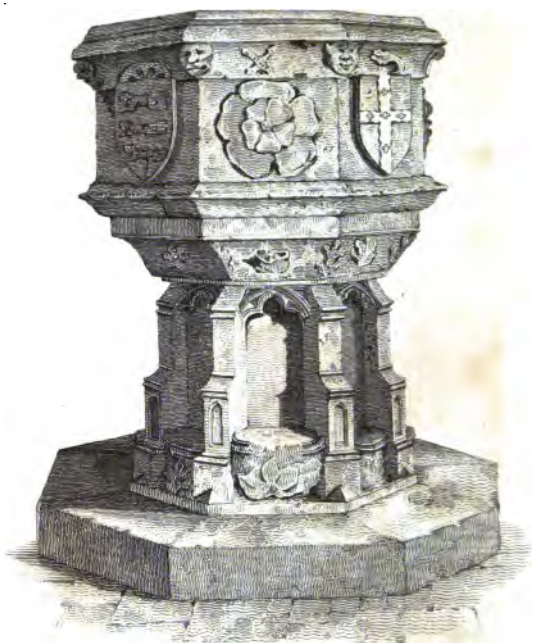




McManis' Church, Cambridge, Mass.

Photograph by H. J. Van der Burgh, N.Y. 1890. (Copyright 1890 by H. J. Van der Burgh)



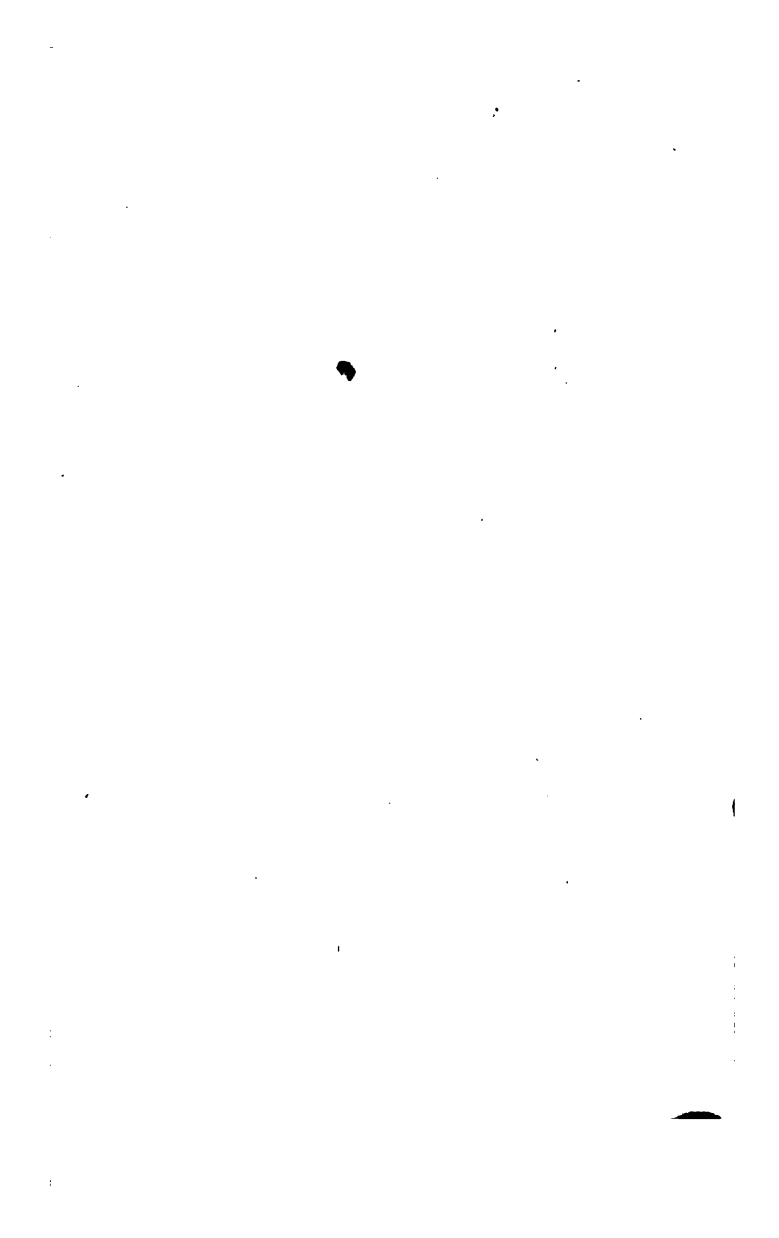


Engraved by J. Gray for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet from a drawing by J. Frost.

Stone Font, St. Clement's Church.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond, St. B. J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Dec 25. 1829.







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Remains of Beaby Abbey, Kent.

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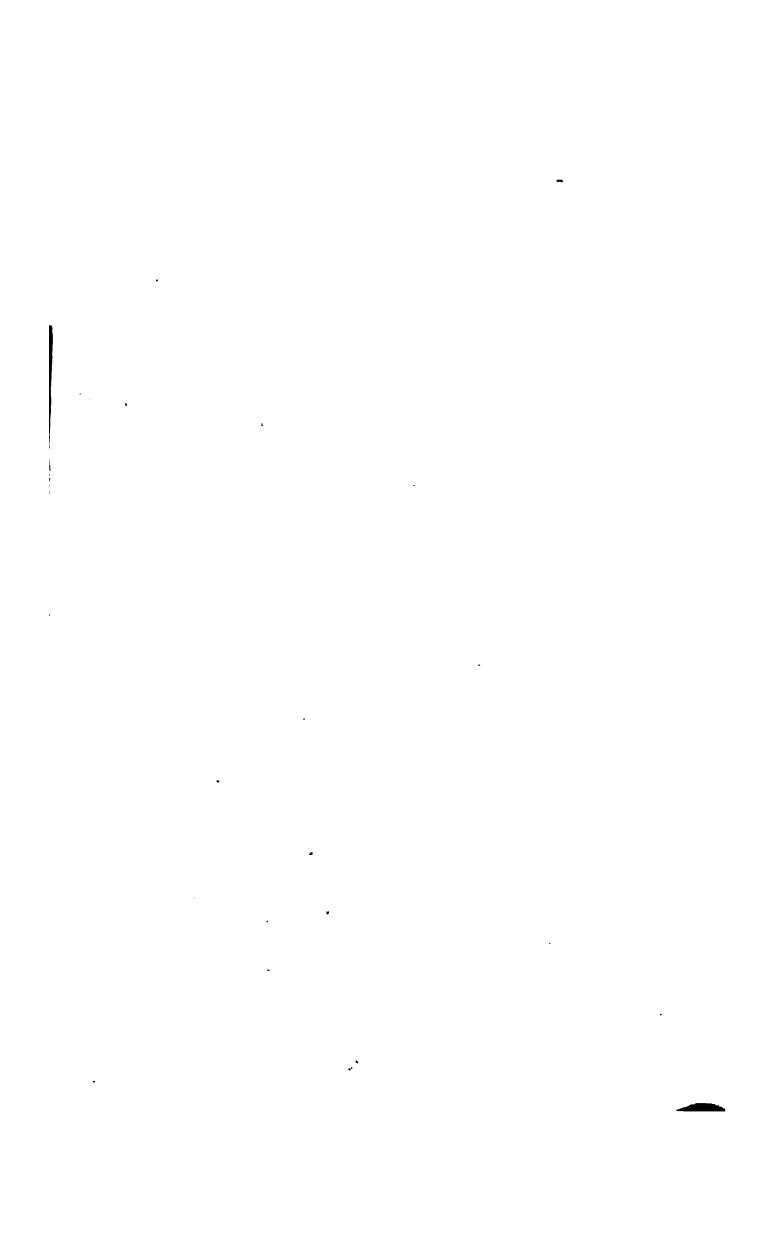




Largest Building of the Department of Agriculture, United States Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C.

Wilmer's Gate, Henric

Published by the Department of Agriculture, United States Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1888



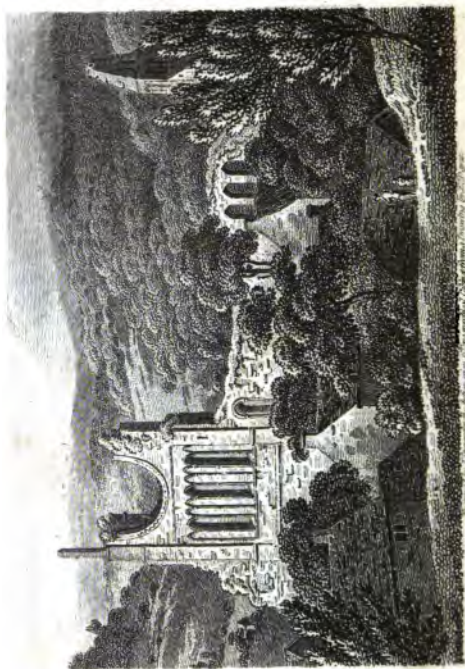


Engraved by H. P. & W. H. W. H.

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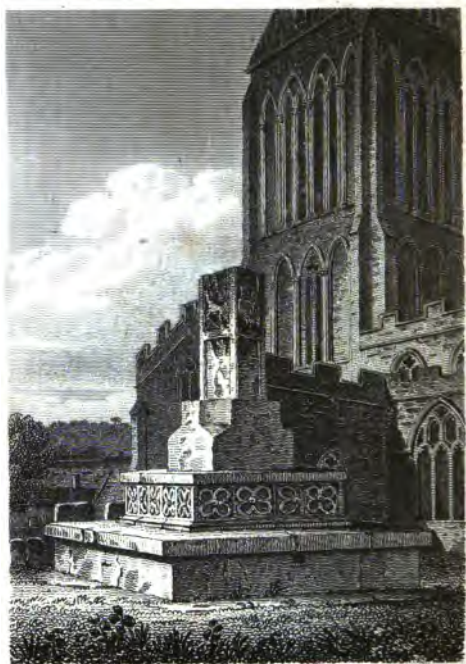
UNIV



St. Andrew's Church, York.

The Church of St. Andrew, York, is a fine specimen of the architecture of the 15th century.



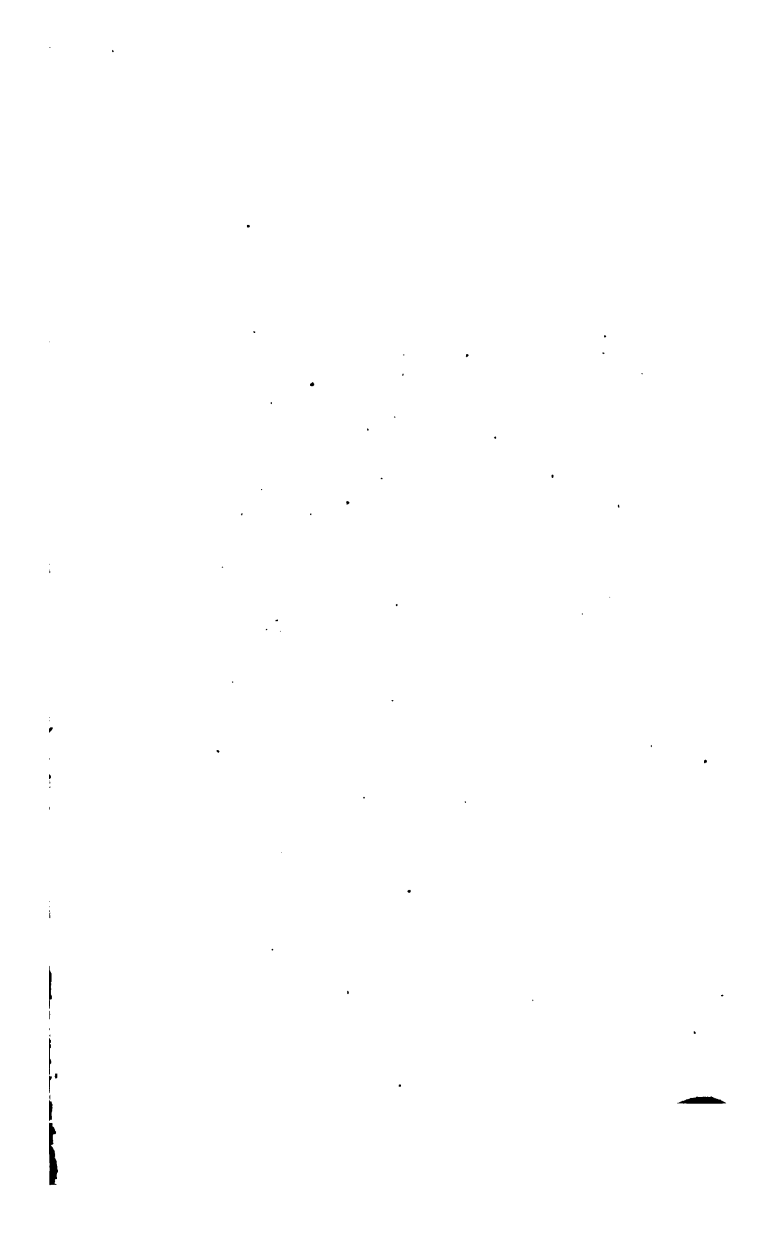


Engraved by J. Store for the Antiquarian Library, original taken from a drawing by the Rev. W. H. Stowe.

Cross & part of the Church & Ravele, Northamp.^{re}

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street.

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Druid's Circle in the Tower of St. Andrews Church.

Published by the Proprietors of the "Scottish Home Press," 17, St. Andrew's Place, Edinburgh.

UNIV.
OF
M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, SANDWICH,

KENT.

THIS Church stands at the eastern part of the town of Sandwich, is a large and handsome structure, and built on the highest ground in the neighbourhood. It consists of a nave and two aisles. The tower rises from the centre of the Church, and is by far the oldest part of the fabric. It is square, and ornamented on each side with three tiers of pillars and circular arches. The lowest range has only six, the next nine, and the uppermost seven arches. It had formerly a spire and battlements, which were taken down between the years 1670 and 1673. It is supported by semicircular arches on substantial piers, each faced, in the direction of the arch, with a double column, flanked on either side by a single column; the capitals of all which are ornamented differently from each other, with scrolls, frets, foliage, and grotesque figures. The tower is built with Normandy stone; the other parts of the Church are formed principally of bolders (or flints with the angles worn away by friction on the shore), mixed with sandstone from Pegwel Bay, and Caen stone, from the ruins probably of the original building.

The chancel, with its side aisles, occupies the east end of the Church from the tower. Here were stalls, fitted

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

with seats, for some religious fraternity; and in this Church were the chapels of St. James, St. Margaret the Virgin, and St. Thomas the Martyr, the chancel of St. George, and Green's chantry. There was a brotherhood in this Church established for the procession of St. George, when his figure was yearly borne about the town. At the end of the north aisle is a platform, raised two steps from the common pavement, from whence, through a slanting opening in the wall, is a view of the altar. In this arcade is a circular groove, that points out the place of the vase for holy water. The nave is separated from its aisles by light airy pillars and pointed arches. Its ceiling is of oak in pannels, between arched beams, centered with angels holding shields, with ornaments of roses and foliage; the whole of which, some few years since, was injudiciously covered with whitewash.

The pavement of the Church is a confused mixture of gravestones, nine-inch paving tiles, and common bricks. The font consists of an ancient octagonal bason and shaft, raised on a base of two steps, all of stone. The bason is perforated at the bottom; its interior diameter is twenty-four inches and a quarter, its exterior thirty-four; its depth within nearly ten inches. The height of the shaft is twenty inches, and of its capital and bason almost nineteen more. The eight faces are charged with shields and roses alternately. On the shields are, first, the arms of France, quarterly with those of England; secondly, a merchant's mark; thirdly, the arms of the

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

cinque ports ; fourthly, the arms of Ellis. Above these squares, at the eight angles of the moulding, are grotesque faces, except at the dexter side of the first shield, where the ornament is a bird like a heron ; and on the sinister side is a coronet with balls between spires, terminated with fleurs-de-lis ; the whole of it is besides much decorated, and ornamented with different devices, leaves, flowers, fruits, satyrs, faoes, &c. There are five bells, not very tuneable, and consequently of little use but to hasten the downfall of the venerable tower in which they hang. Opening to the belfry stairs is the door which forms the Title-page to this Volume. This door is evidently of the same age as the other parts of the tower, and is remarkable for a very rude specimen of the circular intersecting arches, and other ornaments of the Anglo-Norman architecture, which have been raised by the chisel but a small degree from the surface, and are fast mouldering into oblivion.

The burial-ground of this parish is unusually large, and, including the site of the Church, contains nearly an acre and three quarters of ground. The Dutch residents, in the last century, were allowed to perform divine service in this Church, upon the payment of 40s. a year, and afterwards upon bearing a third part of all expenses of repair.

The mayor of Sandwich was formerly chosen in this Church, and the custom continued, until Charles II. in

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

1083, by letter under his sign manual, commanded the election in future to be held elsewhere.

The Church of St. Clement's is a vicarage, the parsonage of which has ever been part of the possessions of the archdeacon of Canterbury, to whom the appropriation of the Church belonged, as appears by Rilburn, in his survey of this county, in the reign of Edward III. when it was valued at eight marks *per annum*.

BOXLEY ABBEY,

KENT.

THE Abbey of Boxley was founded in 1146, by William d'Ipres, earl of Kent, for monks of the Cistercian order. The grant of lands was made by Richard Cœur de Lion, and confirmed by Henry III. in his thirty-seventh year, who at the same time granted the monks a weekly market. The abbot was several times summoned to parliament in the reign of Edward I. During the siege of Leeds castle Edward II. made his residence at this place. The Abbey was surrendered in the twenty-ninth of Hen. VIII. : its revenues amounted to £204 : 4 : 11 yearly. The site, with most of its estates, was afterwards granted to sir Thomas Wyatt. But little of the Abbey buildings now remain : the part represented in the Plate is supposed to have been a cell built upon the walls.

Boxley Abbey was famous for a wooden rood, by which the priests practised on the ignorance of the multitude. The deception was discovered at the period of the dissolution ; and the rood, after being exposed at St. Paul's Cross in London, was broken to pieces. Lombard's Perambulation of Kent contains a curious and circumstantial account of this rood, introduced as follows :
“ But yet, if I shoulde thus leave Boxley, the favourers

BOXLEY ABBEY.

of false and feyned religion woulde laughe in their sleeves, and the followers of God's trueth might justly cry out, and blame me. For it is yet freshe in mynde to bothe sides, and shall, I doubte not, to the profite of the one, be continued in perpetuall memorie to all posteritie, by what notable imposture, fraud, juggling, and legierde-main, the sillie lambs of God's flocke were, not long since, seduced by the false Romish foxes at this Abbay, the manner whereof I will set downe in suche sorte onely, as the same was sometime by them-selves, published in print (as it is sure) for their estimation and credite; and yet remaineth deeply imprinted in the myndes and memories of many now living, to their everlasting reproche, shame, and confusion."

WIDE MARSH GATE,

HEREFORD.

THE city of Hereford was formerly surrounded with a deep ditch and broad walls ; the latter are now standing, but greatly injured by the ravages of time. It had six noble ports or gates, concerning which Leland, in his *Itinerary*, writes thus : “ There be in the walles of Hereford six gates—Wye Gate, Frere Gate, standeth west, soe called of the Grey Fryers’ house standinge without ; Inni Gate, standinge towards west-south-west ; Wide Marsh Gate, flat north (Wide Marsh is a marsh ground a little without the suburbe) ; Bishop’s Street Gate, north-east ; St. Andrew’s Gate, by east, so called of St. Andrew’s parish, in the suburbes without this gate. There is a little brooke that cometh about five miles by west from Hereford, and so circuitt the ditches of Hereford town walles, where it is not defended by the Wye, and goeth downe, leavinge the castle on the right hand, and there drivinge two milles goeth into Wye a flyte shoote beneath Wye bridge, and hard beneath the castle. The walles and gates of Hereford be right well maintained by the burgesses of the towne.”

With a view to improving the entrance into the city, or rather to gratify the caprice of persons in authority,

WIDE MARSH GATE.

most of the gates have been taken down ; amongst them Wide Marsh Gate. Thus the venerable aspect of the city of Hereford has suffered irreparable injury, whilst the acquisition of elegance, to compensate the loss of these ancient bulwarks, is looked for in vain.

The only gate now remaining is Bye Street Gate, greatly mutilated, and now used as a prison.

CROSS AT STEEPLE ASHTON,

WILTS.

STEEPLE ASHTON, in the hundred of Worwelsdown, about two miles south east from Trowbridge, is a small village composed of straggling cottages and a few respectable houses; its general appearance is rendered extremely picturesque by the number of trees that are in its vicinity. The living is a vicarage, and, from some peculiar circumstance, the incumbent must be an unmarried man. The church is an elegant structure, and, from its magnitude, has the appearance of a cathedral: the most beautiful and simple style of English architecture prevails throughout; and its interior cleanliness is highly creditable to the present vicar, who is indefatigable in his attention to this particular. The market-cross is erected upon a large square basement, ascended to by three steps; the shaft is round, its upper part terminated by square mouldings supporting a sun-dial: this termination is probably an addition of comparatively modern date.

Mr. Charles Clarke, fellow of the Antiquarian Society, in his letters on ancient crosses, published in the *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*, says, "Crosses were well-known appendages and ornaments of every market-place, and were frequently supported on an ar-

CROSS AT STEEPLE ASHTON.

ade, which served to shelter the sellers of small commodities. Of this kind I recollect one at Maidstone, in Kent, built of oak, and I think there were others at Milton and Feversham. In some other towns in that county the spots in their markets, so occupied formerly, yet retain the name of the Cross; that at Abingdon stood in the middle of the market-place, and was, as reported, built in the time of king Henry VI. by the fraternity of St. Cross. The city cross at Winchester served also for the same use, and is called the Butter Cross, from retailers of that article taking their station near it, before the new market-house was built in 1772. It is also given as a specimen of the architecture of the reign of Henry VI. When the strongly religious bias of our ancestors is considered, with the evident fondness they had for this memorial of Christianity, which they made the ensign of every virtue, it must be easy to account for placing it in the centre of business, where so many dishonesties were most likely to be put in practice."

BYLAND ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

ROGER de Mowbray, at the instance of his mother Gundreda, A. D. 1143, removed the convent of the Cistercian monks from Hode, to a part of her jointure near the river Rye, almost opposite to the abbey of Ryewall, since called Old Byland; which place being thought inconvenient for the habitation of the religious, four years after they removed to Stocking, near Cuckwald; and at last, A. D. 1177, fixed a little more easterly near Whitaker, where this Abbey of Byland, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, at length was settled, having a noble monastery with a collegiate church, and continued in a flourishing state till the general dissolution.

The remains of this splendid Abbey are situated in a most beautiful valley, under the woody steep of Black Hamilton Moor. The building was large and magnificent, composed of lime-stone, and highly enriched in the early English style. Its shattered and mouldering ruins cover a great extent of ground, though nothing can be discriminated excepting some fragments of the church, a gate-house, and part of the offices, now occupied as a cottage.

BYLAND ABBEY.

The whole length of the church was 325 feet, 200 of which were contained in the nave, seventy-five in the breadth of the transept, and fifty in the choir: the length of the transept was 130 feet.

RAUNDS' CHURCH, *NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.*

RAUNDS is pleasantly situated on a rocky declivity, about half a mile to the right of the road between Higham-Ferrers and Thrapston, bordered on the west by the river Nyne. The town is well watered, and within the parish are several springs, one of which possesses petrifying qualities. This lordship is famous for quarries of rag-stone, which, from the beauty of its grain and firmness of its texture, is usually called Raunds' marble. The Church is dedicated to St. Peter; it stands upon an eminence, and consists of a spacious body, north and south aisles, and a large chancel, the whole covered with lead. The upper or eastern ends of the aisles are parted off by a screen: on the partition of the south aisles are paintings in distemper, in eight different squares; the subjects illustrative of the history of Joseph and his Brethren, and appear to be of considerable antiquity. In the first compartment Joseph is represented as sleeping with the eleven sheaves, bowing to his sheaf, and the sun, moon, and stars, making obeisance to him. The second division contains Joseph's interview with the person who sends him to Dothan in search of his Brethren. In the third, Joseph is just taken from the pit, and committed to the Ishma-

RAUNDS' CHURCH.

elites. In the fourth, Joseph is interpreting the dream of the chief butler and baker in prison. In the fifth, Joseph is brought before Pharaoh to interpret his dream. In the sixth, with servants under his direction, he is filling the store-houses in the years of plenty. The seventh represents the astonishment of his brother on finding the cup in Benjamin's sack. In the last Joseph discovers himself to his Brethren. Under each of these compartments were inscriptions; most of them are now obliterated. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1791 are fac-similes of five of them, which are partly taken from the Latin Vulgate, published by Sixtus V. Beyond the south aisle is a chantry called St. Peter's Chapel, between which and the aisle was formerly a rood loft. The tower of the Church is surmounted by a lofty octangular spire, remarkable for its simplicity and excellent masonry; its height is supposed to be between sixty and seventy yards. The tower is on the north and south sides, divided into three tiers of tall lancet arches, supported by slender clustered pillars: its west front is in four divisions, enriched with trefoil headed arches, quaterfoils, and a singular projection in the form of a W, which occupies the third division from the ground. The lower part of the tower appears to have been built during the decline of the Norman style; a double trefoil arch in the interior of the tower bears a strong resemblance to the west door of St. Cross at Winchester. Nearly two thirds of the columns and bases, on which these arches rest, are concealed by a rude vaulted

RAUNDS' CHURCH.

floor, which has been thrown across that part of the tower, subsequently to its erection, for no obvious purpose, excepting the support of the Church clock. The height of the inner part of the arch from the present floor is six feet, and five feet six inches of the columns being walled up in the arched floor, it must have been originally a most elegant example of the decorative architecture of its period. In the tower are five bells; round the fourth, in Saxon characters, is inscribed, "*Gulielmus Catlū armiger multi, vocati pauci electi omnia fiant ad Gloriam Dei.*"—The Church has a large south porch, with an eastern and western window; over it is a room, with a window to the south. In several of the windows are imperfect portraits, and remains of painted glass. Round the communion table is inscribed, in capitals, "The gift of Gilbert Negouse, who was buried the 2d of August 1630."

The Church and chancel are in length 100 feet ten inches; the breadth of the body and aisles sixty-three feet. The tower is twenty feet seven inches long, and seventeen feet two inches broad. The register begun in 1581. In the twenty-eighth year of Edward III. the patronage of this Church, by the gift of Henry, duke of Lancaster, was appropriated to the dean and chapter of the college of Newark in Leicester. After the dissolution of religious houses the impropriate rectory and patronage fell to the crown.

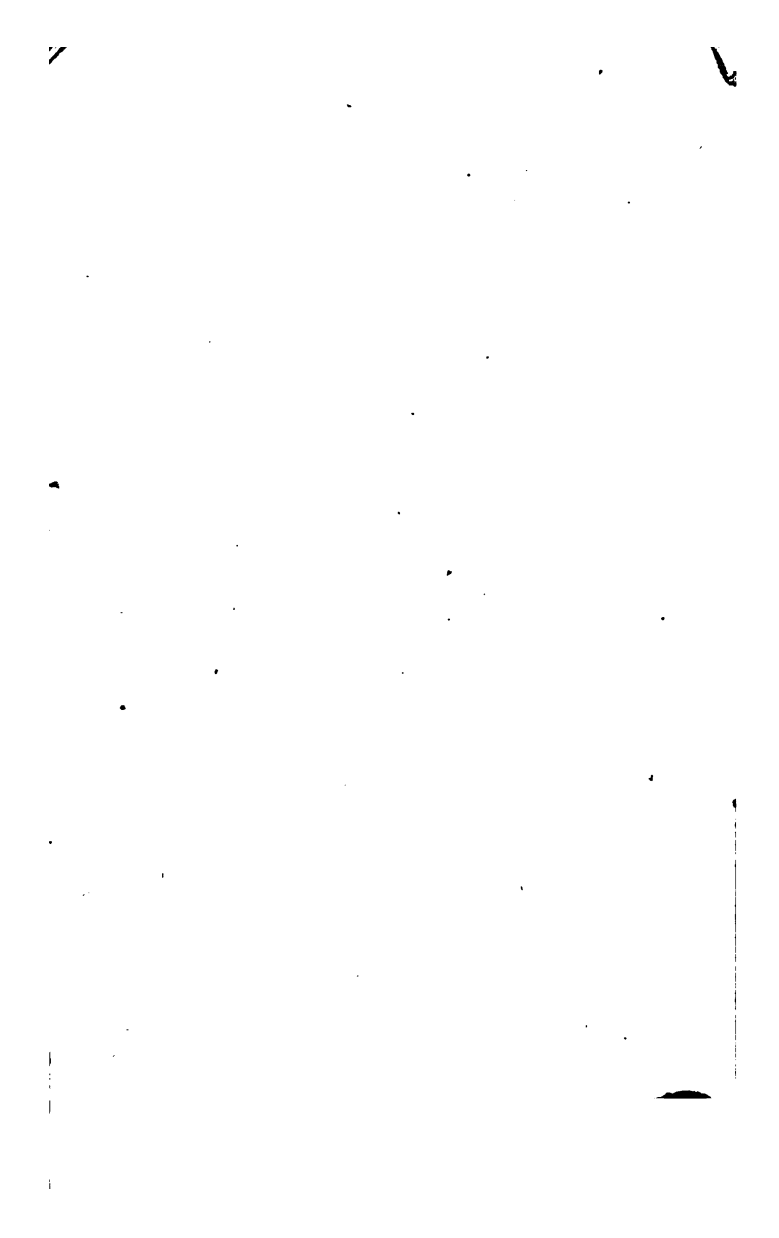
The cross in its present state, the upper part being

RAUNDS' CHURCH.

gone, is about ten feet high; the shaft is square, having in its several compartments remains of animals and other devices: this stands upon a large stone with its corners taken off, in the form of seats. Below this is a broader basement, filled with quatrefoils, intermixed with a half quatrefoil on each face: the whole stands upon a plain broad piece of masonry.

In the sixth year of Charles I. sir Stephen Harvey, knight of the Bath, died seized of the impropriation, in which he was succeeded by Francis Harvey, his son and heir. It is now in the Millington family. The vicarage is in the gift of the seals. In 1254, thirty-eighth Henry III. the rectory of Raunds was valued at forty marks, and the vicarage at twenty marks. In 1535, twenty-sixth Henry VIII. the vicarage was rated at £13:6:8, out of which was deducted in procurations and synodals 10s. 6d. and, in a pension to the sacrist of the collegiate church at Leicester, £1:6:8. In 1720 it was augmented with £200, the benefaction of Mrs. Ann and Mary Millington, and the rev. Dr. Friend. It is in the deanery of Higham-Ferrers.

At Raunds was born John Grimbald, who built Trinity College Library, and part of Clare Hall, in Cambridge.



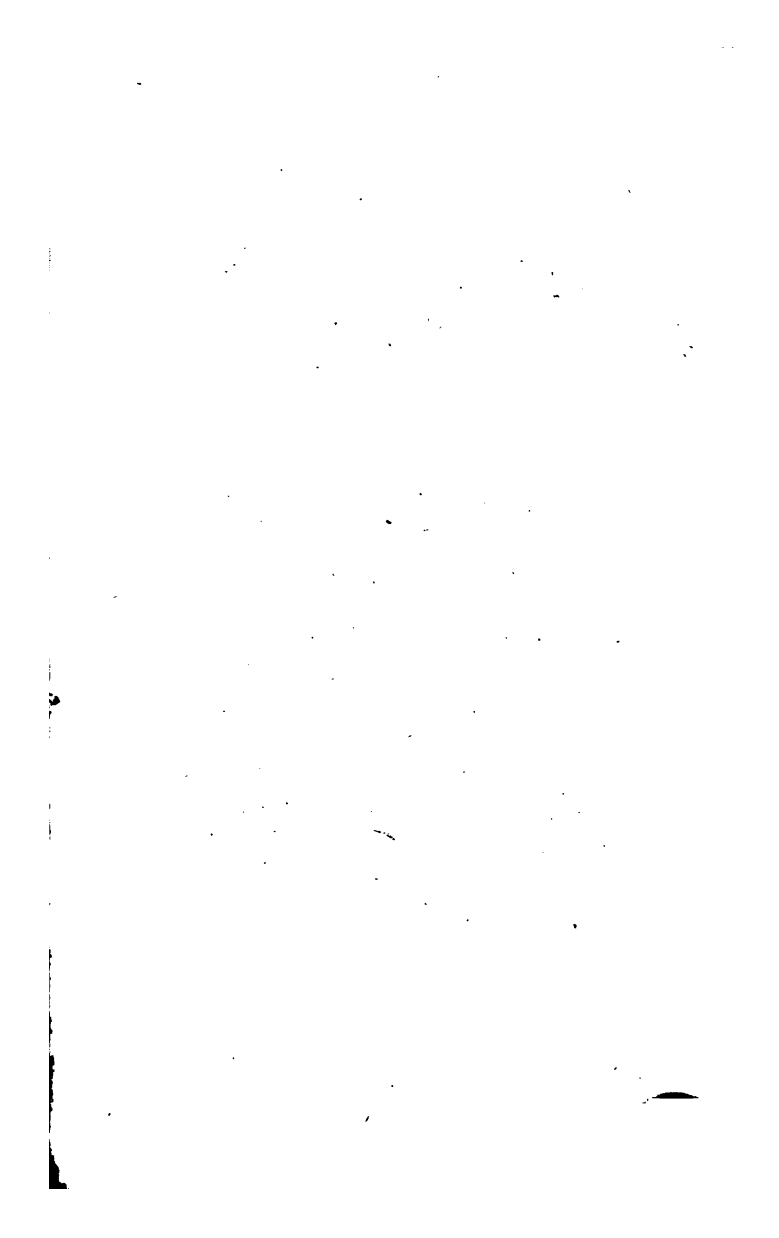


Engraved by J. Smith for W. Clarke, and J. Carpenter, from a Drawing by J. Smith.

Keep of Rochester Castle.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, London.





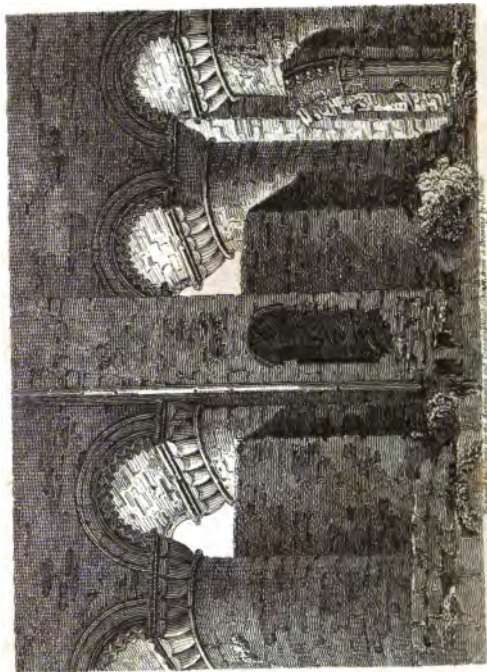


Engraved by J. Hoyle for the Antiquarian and Topographical Society from a Drawing by J. Hoyle

Interior of the Keep, Rochester Castle.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Parker New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, 22 Bond St. London.



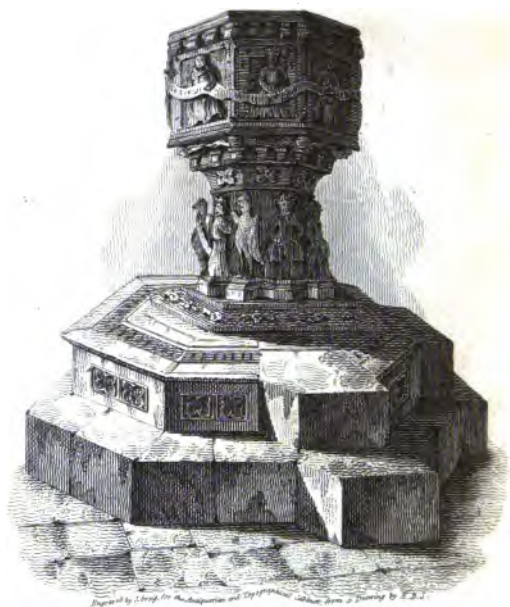


Part of the High Rochester Castle.

Published in the Proceedings of the Society for the Study of the History and Antiquities of the County of Northumberland, Vol. II. Part II. 1848.

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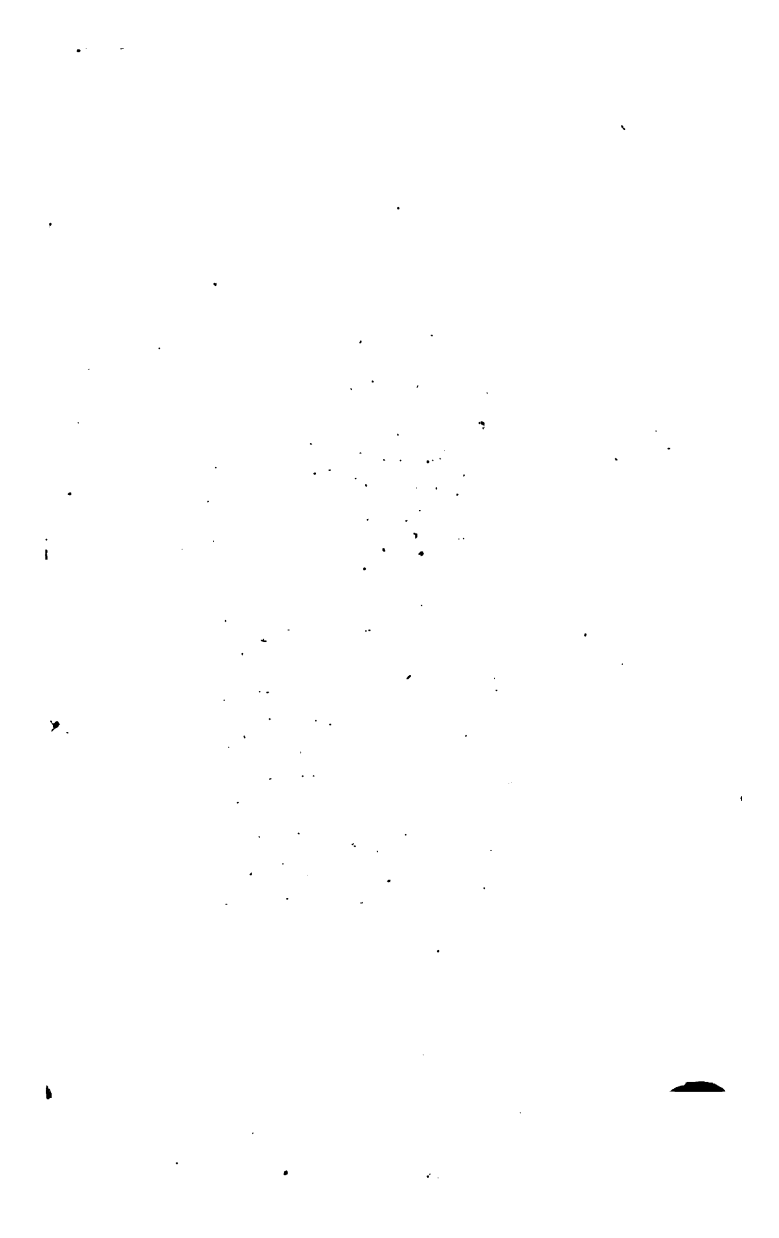




Stone Font. Snape Church, Suffolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Parker, New Bond Street and Corporation, 101 Bond Street, London.



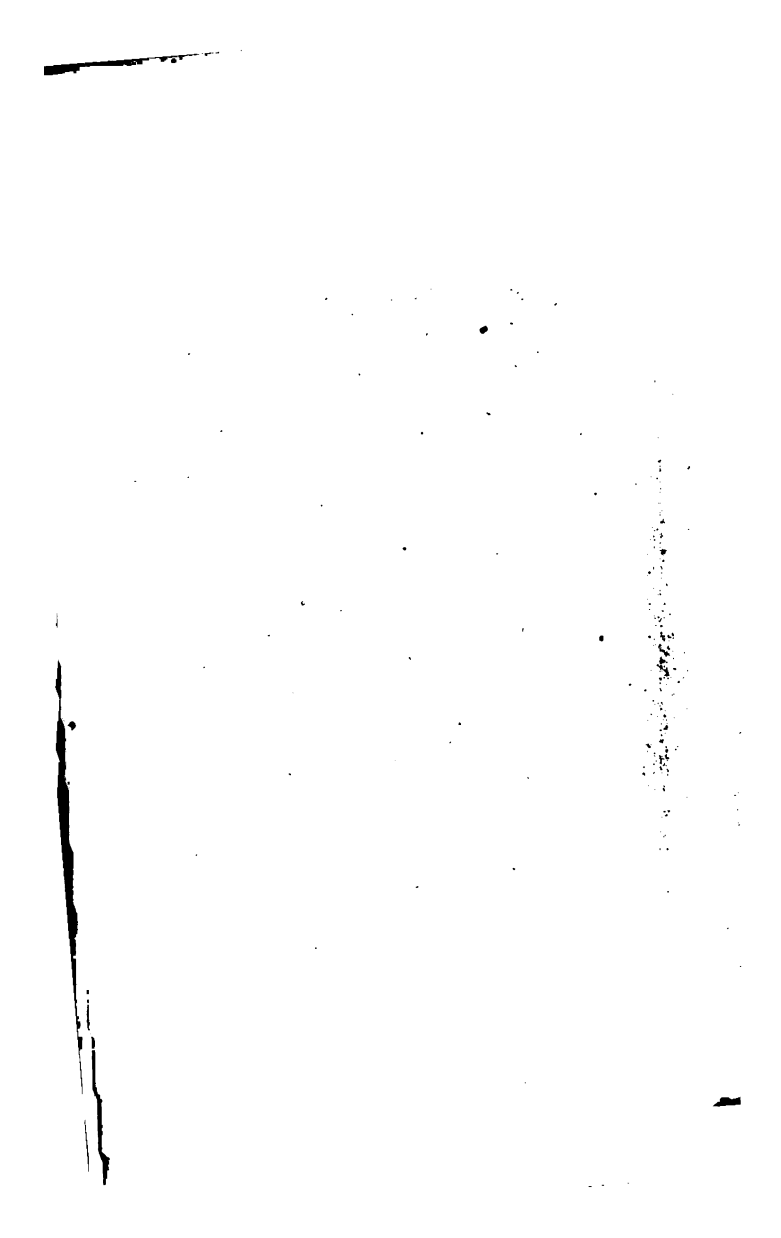




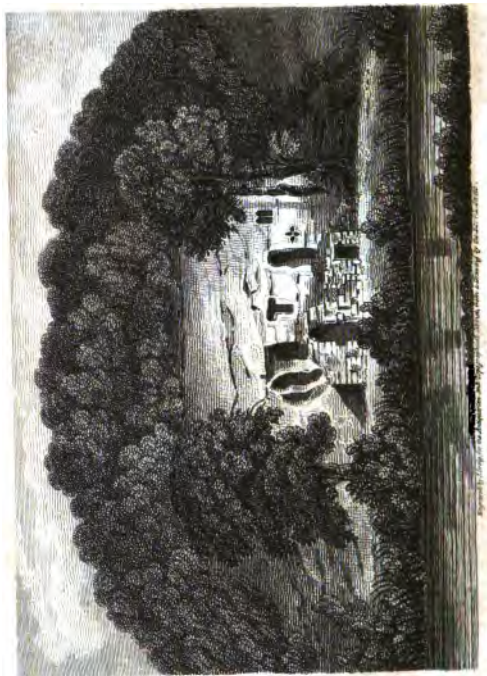
John's School, Bristol.

Engraved for the Proprietors, by W. Barker Street, Bristol, and T. Carpenter, Old Broad Street, London.

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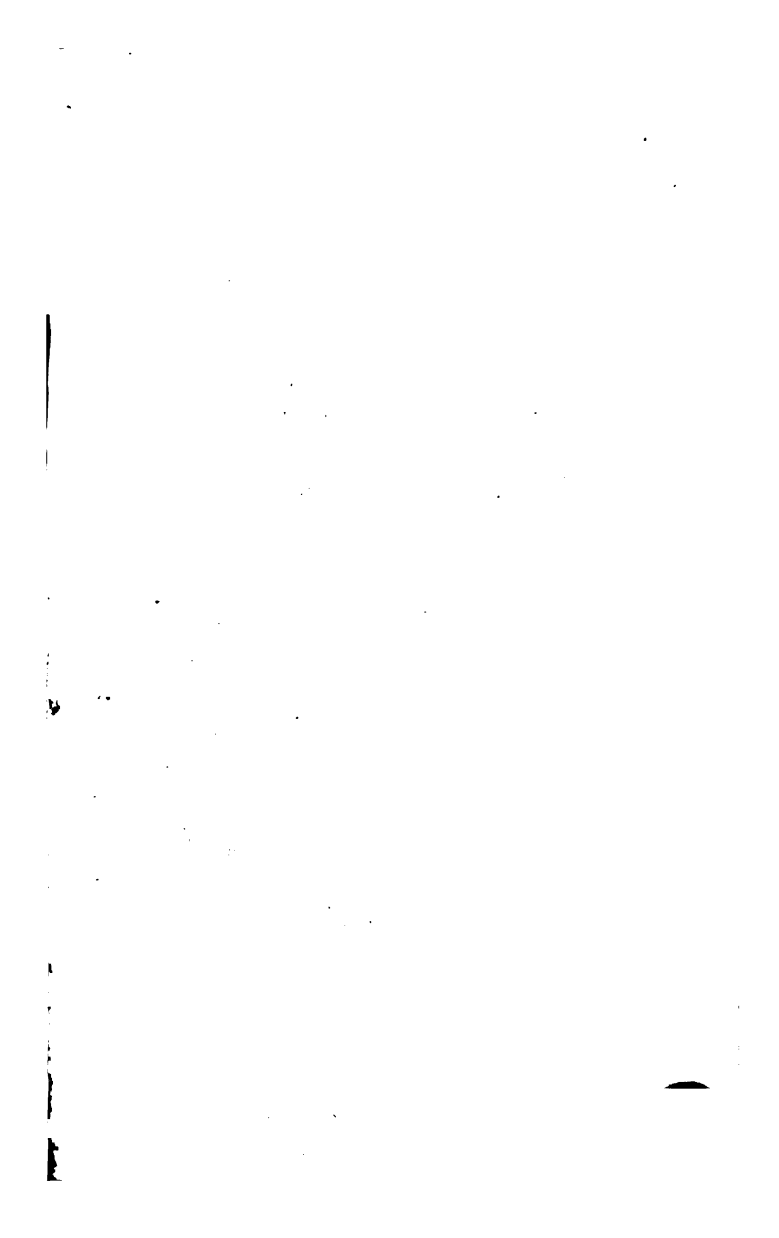


NO. 14
OF
1710



Washington Hermitage, Northumberland?

Published for the Proprietors by W. Barker, New Bond Street and Longwater, Old Bond St. London.



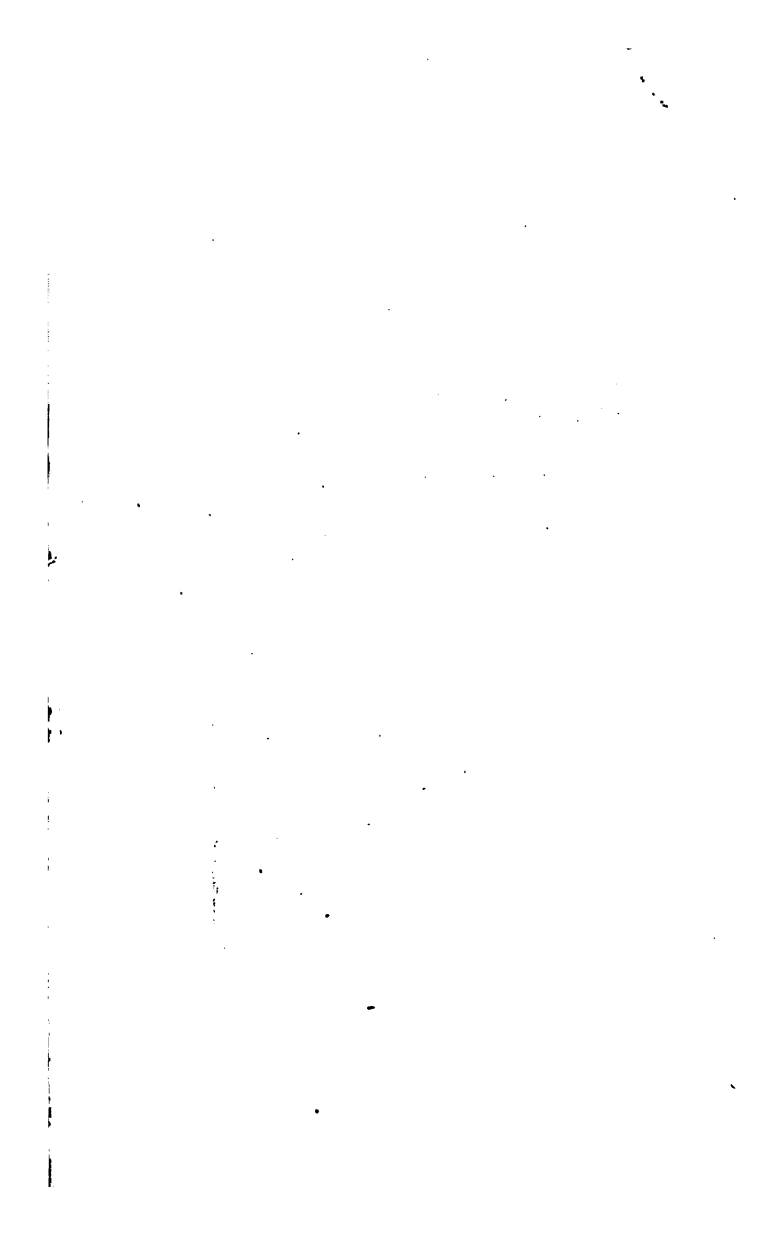


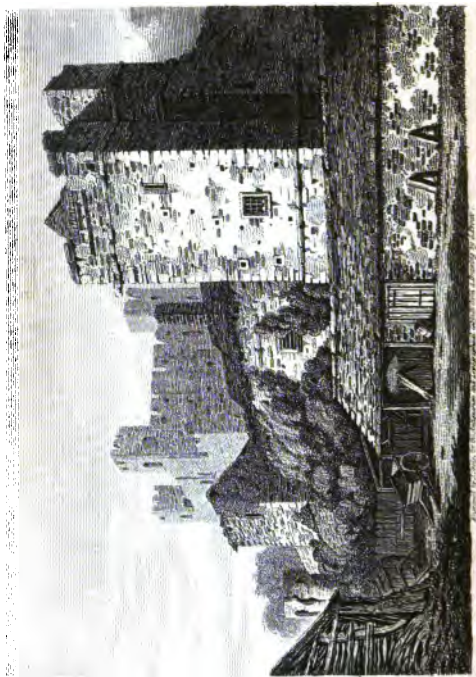
Engraved by J. Smith for the Antiquarian and Topographical Society, from a drawing by the late W. Smith.

Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Barker, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street.

1514





Rochester Castle, Kent.

Engraved for the Proprietors by W. Cooke, from a drawing by J. G. Thompson, 1811. Bound in the same volume.



ROCHESTER CASTLE,

KENT.

ROCHESTER CASTLE is supposed to occupy a portion of the Roman station Durobrivis. The earliest notice we have of it, which can be relied on, is in 765, when Egbert, king of Kent, gave a certain portion of land to the church, lying within the *walls of the Castle of Rochester*. In 855 Ethelwulph, king of Wessex, gave a house to one Dunne, his minister, situated—" *in meridie Castelli Hroffi*." Kilburne, indeed, says, that "Cesar commanded the Castle to be built (according to Roman order), to awe the Britons, and the same was called the Castle of Medway; but time and tempests bringing it entirely to decay, Oise, or Uske, king of Kent, about the year 490, caused Hroff, one of his chief councillors, and lord of this place, *to build a new Castle upon the old foundation*, and hereupon it took the name of *Hroffe's Ceaster*."

The Castle was dilapidated by the Danes, but was afterwards repaired and garrisoned by William the Conqueror. The repairs appear to have been effected under the superintendence of Odo, bishop of Baieux, who had been constituted earl of Kent and chief justiciary of England; but afterwards, proving tyrannical, was seized

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

and sent prisoner to Rouen, in Normandy, where he continued till the accession of William Rufus, who restored him to his titles and possessions, but neither duty nor gratitude could restrain the turbulence of Odo, who excited an insurrection in Kent, in favour of Robert duke of Normandy, the king's brother; and having pillaged and destroyed various places, secured his plunder in Rochester Castle. Rufus immediately laid siege to the Castle, which was stoutly defended for a considerable time, by Odo's friends. The king, who was incensed at their resistance, refused to grant them any terms, but was at length persuaded to pardon them. They were, however, compelled to abjure the realm, with forfeiture of their estates. Odo himself was sent prisoner to Tunbridge castle, but the king afterwards pardoned him, on condition that he quitted the realm for ever.

The Castle was soon afterwards repaired, and the keep (of which such considerable portions remain) built by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, who was particularly skilful in architecture and masonry.

In the year 1126 Henry I. granted to William Corboyl, the then archbishop of Canterbury, and to his successors, the custody of this Castle. It was, however, resumed by Henry II. probably after his quarrel with the ambitious Thomas a Becket. In 1215, when king John was embroiled with his barons, and had signed Magna Charta, though contrary to his inclina-

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

tions, he, determining to recede from his oath, which he asserted had been forced from him, retired to the Isle of Wight, obtained the pope's interdict, and assistance from the French. The prelacy in vain endeavoured to accommodate matters between the ill-advised monarch and the exasperated barons, who, feeling indignant at their sovereign's perjury, prepared to appeal to arms; and having seized on the Castle of Rochester, entrusted its defence to William de Albine, a brave and skilful soldier. The king, convinced of the importance of this fortress, besieged it in a regular manner. The barons deputed Robert Fitz-Walter to its relief; but John had taken such measures for security, by breaking down hedges and fortifying the passes, that Fitz-Walter, with nearly double the number of the king's army, was compelled to leave the besieged to his mercy.

Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, the chief of the associated barons, soon after the king obtained possession of Rochester Castle, laid siege to it; but, being called off by a feint which the king made upon the city of London, the few troops he left to continue the siege were soon discomfited and put to flight. But little more occurs in the history of this Castle, excepting the names of those to whom its custody has been entrusted.

The situation of Rochester Castle was extremely favourable for defence, standing at the south-west angle of the city, on an eminence, rising abruptly from the Medway: that river preserved it from attack on the

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

west, whilst its south, east, and north sides were environed by a deep ditch. The outward walls, which formed an irregular parellelogram of about 300 feet in length, were strengthened by several square and round towers, embrasured, and provided with loop-holes and machicolations; but these, with the walls themselves, are now in a state of utter ruin. On the north-east was the principal entrance: this was defended by a tower gateway, with outworks at the sides. The keep, or Great Tower, erected by bishop Gundulph, is still nearly perfect, as to its outward figure, which is quadrangular. This is one of the most interesting and curious specimens of Norman military architecture now remaining in England. It stands at the south-east corner of the enclosed area, and rises to the height of 104 feet: the walls spread outwards, with a slope from the level of the ground floor; but above that they rise perpendicularly, and form a square of seventy feet; their thickness, on the east, north, and west sides, is eleven feet, but on the south it is increased to thirteen feet. Near the middle, on the east side, is a pilaster, ascending from the base to the roof; and at the angles are projecting towers, three of which are square, the fourth circular: these rise twelve feet above the summit of the tower: they are provided with parapets, and are embrasured together with the rest of the building. The entrance to the interior opened upon the first floor, from a small tower that was attached to the keep, on the north side,

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

but could not be approached by an assailant, without the greatest danger. The first ascent was by a flight of twelve steps, leading round the north-west angle to an arched gate and covered way, beneath which a flight of seven steps led forward to a drawbridge that connected with the arched gateway of the entrance tower: this opened into the vestibule, between which and the keep there were no other avenues of communication than by a third arched passage in the thickness of the wall. This latter, being the immediate inlet to the body of the keep, was defended by a massive gate and portcullis, the hinges and grooves of which remain; and in the roof are openings, for the purpose of showering destruction on the heads of assailants.

The interior of the keep is divided by a strong wall, into two nearly equal parts, communicating, however, by open arches on each floor. The floors were three in number, independent of the basement story; but these were removed when the Castle was dismantled, in the reign of James I. The basement story was low and gloomy; the first floor, which seems to have been occupied by the soldiery, was twenty-two feet in height; the second floor, which consisted of the state apartments, was twenty-eight feet in height, and considerably ornamented. The upper floor was sixteen feet high. From the remains of a large arch in the south-east corner, it seems highly probable that the chapel was placed here; though this cannot be absolutely de-

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

terminated, the destruction of this angle, in the wars between king John and his barons, and its subsequent re-edification in a different style of architecture, having caused some small alteration in the plan of the building as arranged by bishop Gundulph.

All the walls are composed of the common Kentish rag-stone, cemented by a strong mortar, in the composition of which immense quantities of sea-shells were used, and which has acquired, from age, a consistency equal, if not superior, to the stone itself. The coigns are of a yellow kind of stone, said to have been brought from Caen, in Normandy: the window-frames, together with the mouldings round the principal entrance, the faces of the columns in the state apartments, and the arches above, as well as those in the fire-places, are all of this stone; but the vaultings of the galleries, together with the staircases and all the arches within the walls themselves, are formed of the rude rag-stones, which seem to have been placed on wooden centres, and the mortar poured over them, in so liquid a state, as to fill up every crevice, and unite the whole in one mass.

About the beginning of the last century, an attempt, originating in sordid motives, was made to destroy the whole of this venerable fabric; but this, through the solidity of the walls, was found too expensive an enterprise, and was therefore abandoned, on the same principles from which it originated.

Rochester was one of the stipendary cities of the

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

Romans, and many Roman remains have been dug up here. In the Castle gardens and its vicinity, abundance of coins have been found, principally of the emperors Vespasian, Trajan, Adrian, Antonius Pius, Marcus, Aurelius, Constantius, and Constantine the Great: even within the walls of the keep Roman coins of Vespasian, Trajan, and of the lower empire, have been met with. In the present ruined walls of the cathedral precinct, Roman bricks have been worked up; various Roman antiquities were also found, about seventy years ago, in levelling a part of a large artificial mount, called Bully Hill, which is situated at a small distance, southward, from the Castle. These consisted of vessels of glazed earthenware, as urns, jugs, paterae, &c. The largest urn was of a lead colour, in height thirteen inches, and in circumference two feet seven inches: in the widest part, it contained ashes and human bones: the paterae were of fine red earth, and of different sizes and shapes.

The corporation of Rochester consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen (of which latter the mayor was to be one), twelve assistants, or common-council, a recorder, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, a principal serjeant at mace, a water-bailiff, and other inferior officers. The present seal of the corporation is of considerable antiquity; on one side is St. Andrew on the cross, and on the other the Castle of Rochester: round the former

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

are the words **SIGILLUM COMMUNE CIVITATIS ROFFENSIS**,
and round the latter, **SIGILLUM CIVIUM ROFFENSIS**.

In the year 1783, an act was passed for the recovery of small debts in the city of Rochester and the adjoining parishes.

STONE FONT, SNAPE CHURCH,

SUFFOLK.

SNAPE, or Snapes, in the hundred of Plomesgate, in the county of Suffolk, is only known from a Benedictine priory being founded here in the year 1099, by William Martel and Albreda his wife, and Jeffrey Martel, their son and heir, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. These persons being seized of the manor of Snapes, and enjoying the benefit of wrecks of the sea, from Thorp to Hereford-Nesse, gave this manor to the abbey of Colchester, for the founding of a priory here, which should be a cell to that abbey. A prior and some Benedictine monks from that house were accordingly settled here in the year 1155: but, upon complaint made by Isabel, countess of Suffolk, and patroness of this priory, to pope Boniface IX. that the said abbot and convent did not maintain a sufficient number of religious therein, according to the will of the foundress, this house was, by a bull, dated A. D. 1400, made conventual, and exempted from all subjection to Colchester. William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, temp. Henry VI. designed to have new-founded this priory, which was given by king Henry VII. to the monastery of Butley, in the twenty-fourth year of this king's

STONE FONT, SNAPE CHURCH.

reign: but the prior and his canons resigned up and quitted all claim and title to the same, the 21st of February 1509. It was suppressed A. D. 1524, and given to cardinal Wolsey, for the endowment of his colleges; and after the cardinal's attainder, the site of this priory was granted to Thomas, duke of Norfolk.

The church of Snape is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains a very ancient and highly-ornamented Stone Font. The figures round the pillar which supports the Font are an assemblage of kings, prelates, and non-descript birds, standing on pedestals. The Font is a sexagon, and has a pillar at each angle, and a figure between each pillar, every alternate figure being crowned; the others in the priest's dress, and the whole of them bearing a scroll, the characters upon which is now illegible.

Snape is four miles from Alboro and seven from Wickham market.

COLSTON'S SCHOOL, BRISTOL,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THIS building is erected on the site of the Carmelite priory, as is proved by several very ancient arches of that building being still extant. This friary was of large extent, occupying all the ground from the Red Lodge and garden, down the hill, to St. Augustine's Back, now Mr. Edward Colston's School, and was bounded by Pipe Lane on the west, and Steep Street on the east. It was purchased at the dissolution by the corporation of the city, who afterwards, 10th Elizabeth, sold the site to Thomas Chester, esq. The 20th Elizabeth it was in the possession of sir John Young, whose son and heir, Robert Young, of Haselborough, in the county of Wilts, sold this house, 28th March 1599, then newly built, and occupied by sir John Young's widow, to Nicholas Strangeways, of Bradly, in the county of Gloucester, esq. Queen Elizabeth, on coming to Bristol, kept her court and held a council at this house; and it was the usual residence of the nobility visiting this city. In 1642 it was inhabited by sir Ferdinando Gorges, and was offered by him for entertaining the marquis of Hertford here at that time. It was afterwards purchased by Mr. Lane, and converted into a

COLSTON'S SCHOOL, BRISTOL.

sugar-house, and occupied as such till the pious and charitable Mr. Colston, in the year 1708, bought it, to erect a School for a master, two ushers, and 100 boys, to be clothed, maintained, and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, from seven until fourteen years of age, when they are to be placed out apprentices, he allowing £10 to each at their going out.

The expense of erecting and endowing this School, completely finished by him in his life-time, was £40,000. The estates, in land and ground-rents, he gave for endowing it, produced then £1318 : 15 : 6 *per annum*; and the charge of fitting up the School and dwelling-house, &c. amounted to about £11,000. Out of the estate a clergyman is to be paid £10 *per annum*, for instructing the boys in the church catechism. He also gave, at his death, to continue twelve years after it, £100 *per annum*, either to those who had been apprenticed from the hospital of St. Augustine's Back, or for the apprenticing of boys from Temple's school, by ten pounds each, the charge about £1200.

WARKWORTH HERMITAGE,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS Hermitage is in a high state of preservation, and contains three apartments, hollowed in the solid rock, overhanging the river Coquet in a picturesque manner, with a covering of ancient hoary trees, reliques of the venerable woods in which this fine solitude was formerly embowered. The apartments forming the Hermitage have been styled the Chapel, Sacristy, and Antichapel. Of these the chapel is very entire; but the two others have suffered by the falling down of the rock at the west end. By this disaster, a beautiful pillar, which formerly stood between the sacristy and antichapel, was, within the last century, destroyed. The chapel is eighteen feet long, and seven and a half wide, and executed in the pointed or English style of architecture. The sides are ornamented with octagonal pillars, cut in the rock, and branch off into the groining of the cieling. At the east end is an altar, to which the priest ascended by two steps: these are much worn. Behind the altar is a small niche, which probably received the crucifix. Over this niche is still to be traced the faint outlines of a glory.

On the north side of the altar is the window, which admitted the light from the chapel into the sacristy,

WARKWORTH HERMITAGE.

which was a plain oblong room, running parallel with the chapel, being somewhat longer, but not so wide. On the south side of the altar is another window; and below it is a tomb, having three figures cut in the rock. The principal figure is a lady, reclining; at her feet is a warrior, erect; the third probably represented an angel hovering over; but this, as well as the second, is much defaced. At the lady's feet, likewise, is an ox's head. This was the crest of the Widdrington family, whose castle is but five miles from this Hermitage. It is also the crest of the Nevilles, and two other ancient families in the north.

On the outward face of the rock, near a small vestibule, in which it is supposed the Hermit frequently meditated, is a winding staircase, cut also in the living stone, leading through an arched door to the top of the cliff. Here was formerly an orchard: some straggling flowers, and a solitary gooseberry-bush, which grow near the foot of the hill, point out where formerly was the Hermit's garden. A small building, at the foot of the cliff, now nearly destroyed, was his dwelling.

The Hermitage of Warkworth has been celebrated by many; but by none, in so pleasing a manner, as by Dr. Percy, in his ballad entitled the "Hermit of Warkworth."

CIRENCESTER, *GLOUCESTERSHIRE.*

CIRENCESTER has been a town of some considerable importance, from the remotest period of our annals. At the time of the Roman authority, in this country, it was the metropolis of the Duboni, and the seat of a Roman colony. The eligibility of this spot, for a Roman station, is evinced by the circumstance of the Foss-way, the Irmine-street, and the Ickniel-way, all meeting here. Many Roman remains have been discovered here. The present buildings of Cirencester occupy only a part of the ancient city, which was enclosed by a wall and ditch, the circumference of which was upwards of two miles, some remains of the earth-works are yet to be seen.

Cirencester was celebrated for its rich abbey, which arose from a decayed college of prebendaries, instituted in early Saxon times. On the surrender of this abbey, in 1539, its annual revenues were estimated at £1051:7:4½.

The church at Cirencester, dedicated to St. John, is one of the most magnificent parochial edifices in the kingdom. The regular style of the fifteenth century is prevalent in every part. The coincidence of parts ren-

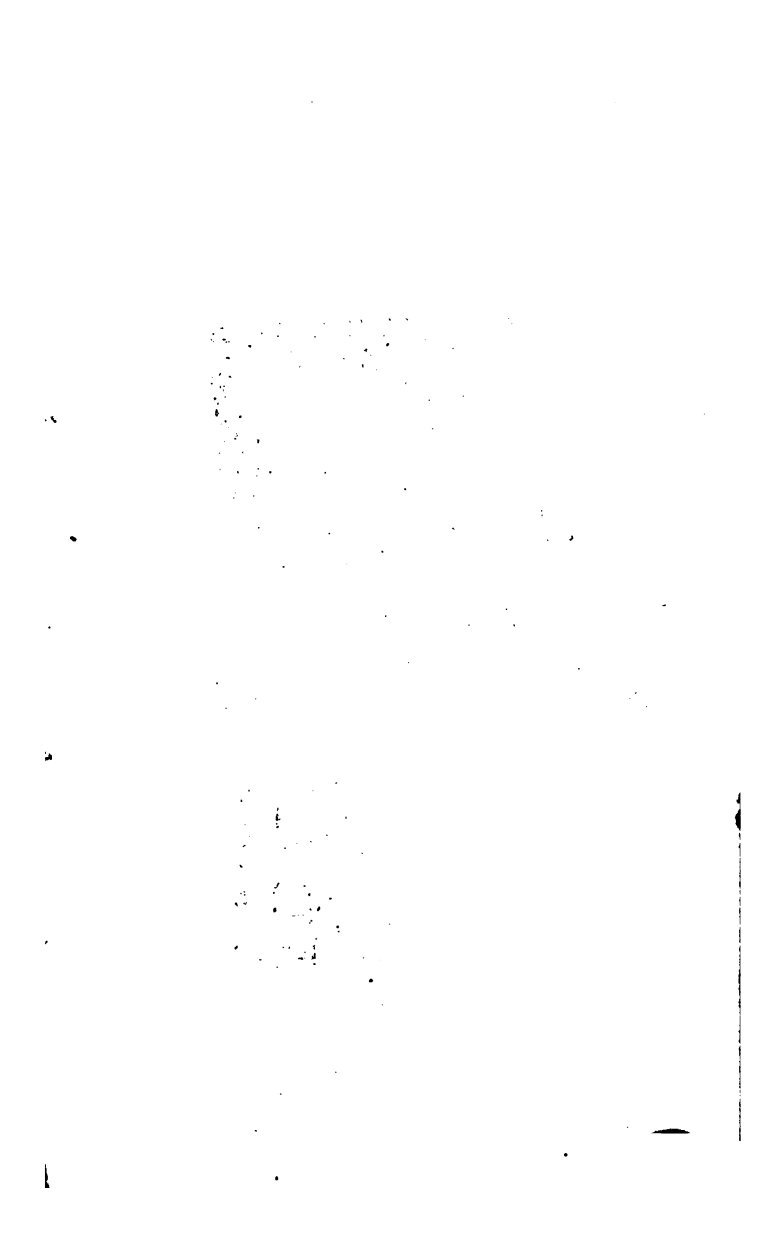
CIRENCESTER.

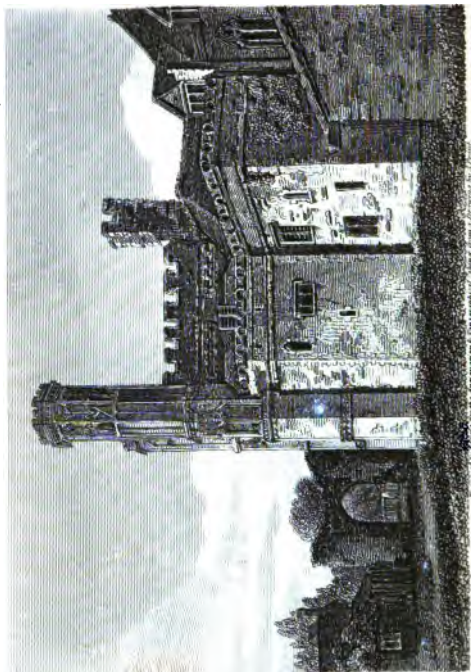
ders it evident that it was built from an original design, regularly pursued from its commencement, though the arms of the contributors, from their different dates, prove it to have been many years in hand.

The charitable institutions at Cirencester, are, Saint John's Hospital, for poor people, which was founded by Henry I. and is situated on the north side of Gloucester Street, over a crypt, with round pillars, now partly buried with earth; St. Lawrence's Hospital, on the south side of Gloucester Street, was founded by Edith, lady of the manor of Wiggold, but at what period is unknown, for three poor sisters. St. Thomas's Hospital, situated in St. Thomas's Street, was erected and endowed by sir William Nottingham, attorney-general, in the reign of Henry IV. for four poor weavers.

The manufactures of Cirencester are supposed to be in a declining state. Three fairs are annually held here, and also two *mops*, or statute markets, on the Mondays preceding and following October the 10th; and if that day happens to be on a Monday, it is also a *mop* day. These markets are always very much thronged.

Cirencester is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and general healthfulness. It consists of four principal and seven less considerable streets, besides several lanes. The population was returned, in 1801, at 4130; the number of houses was 885.



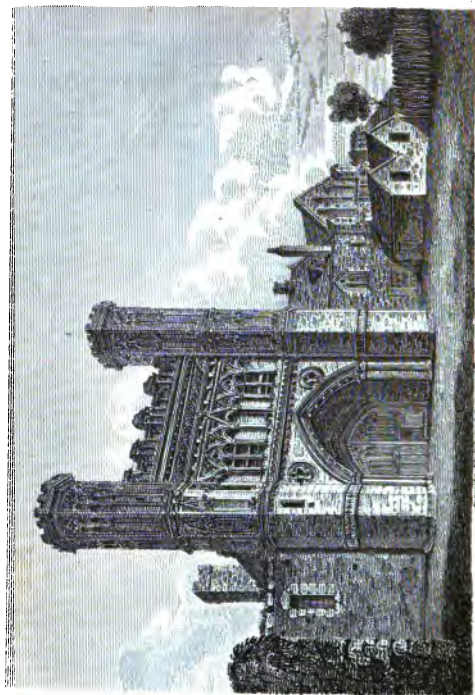


Church of St. Augustine - Mayaguez.

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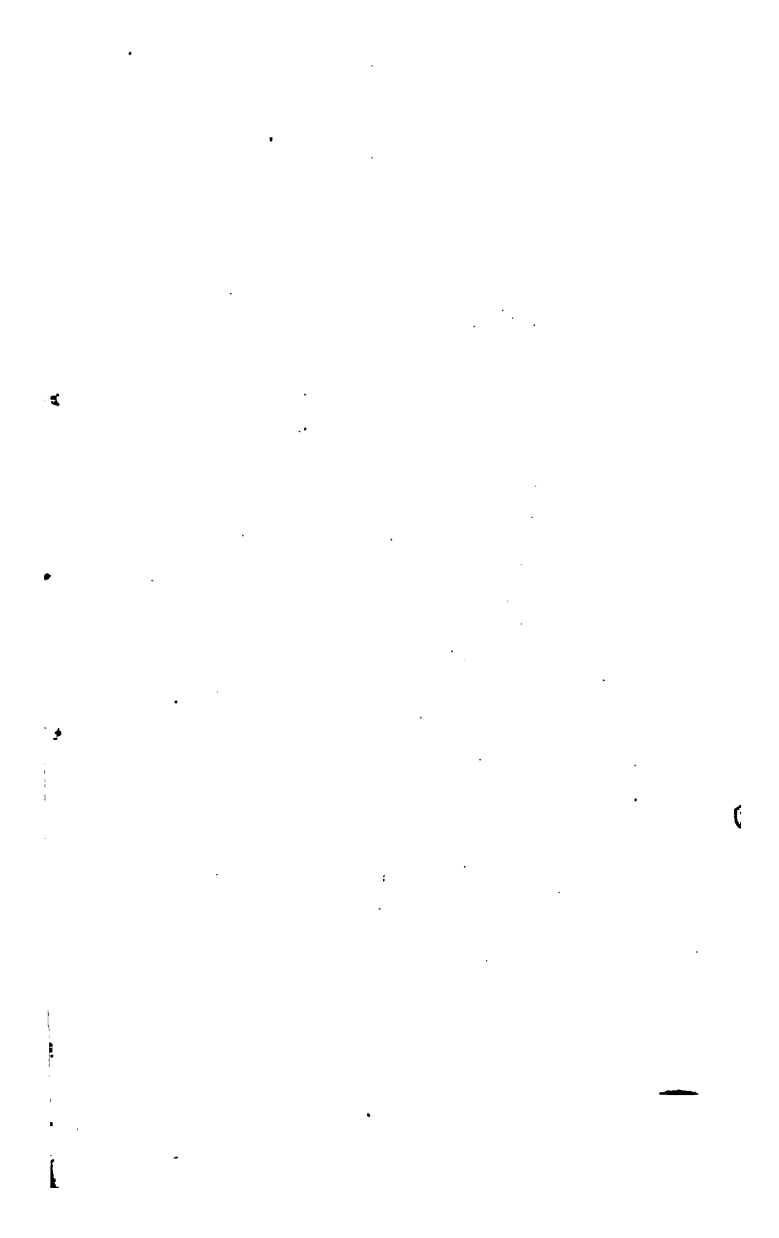






Front View of St. Augustine's Gate, Canterbury, Kent.

Engraved from the Original, by W. G. Smith del. Printed by W. G. Smith del. and J. G. Smith del. and J. G. Smith del.





Ethelbert's Tower, St. Augustine's Monastery.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Parker and Sons, 11 and 13, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4.





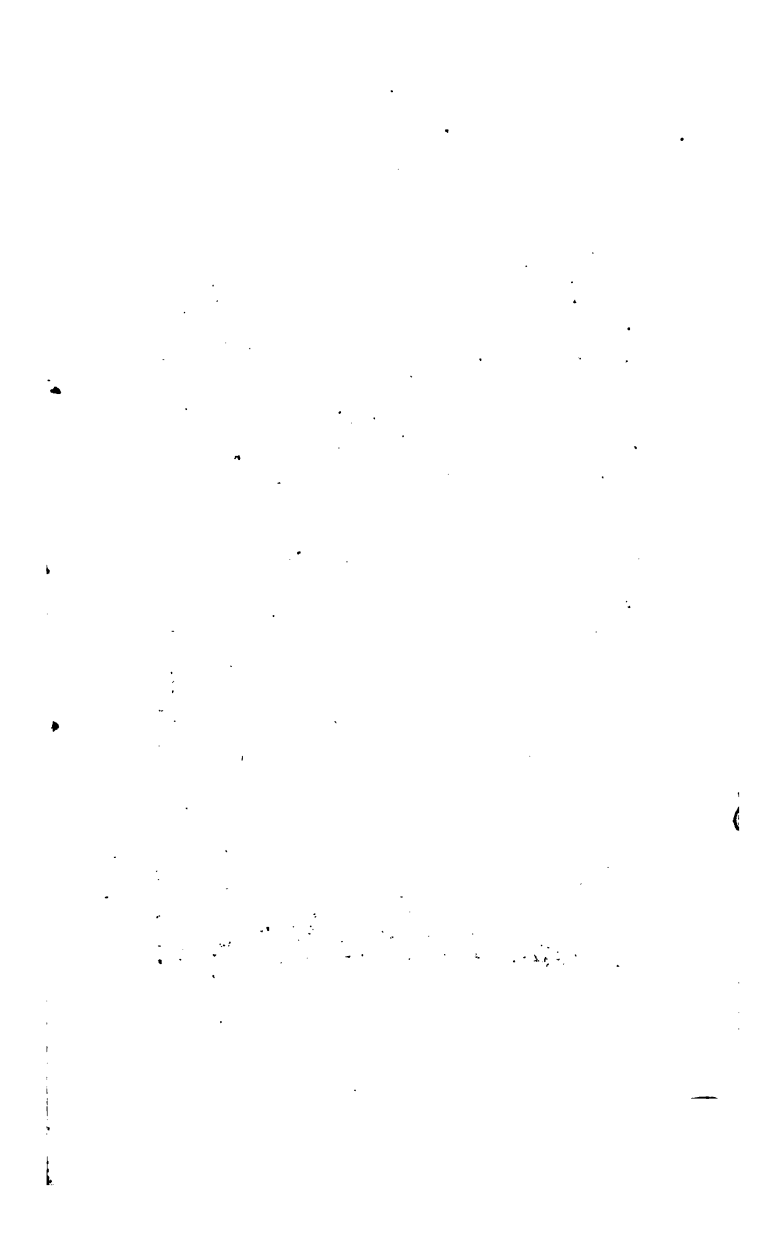


Engraved by J. Smith for the Antiquarian & Topographical Society, from a drawing by J. Smith.

Part of St. Augustine's Gate, Canterbury, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Parker, New Bond St. and Co. Proprietors, 21, Abchurch Lane, London.





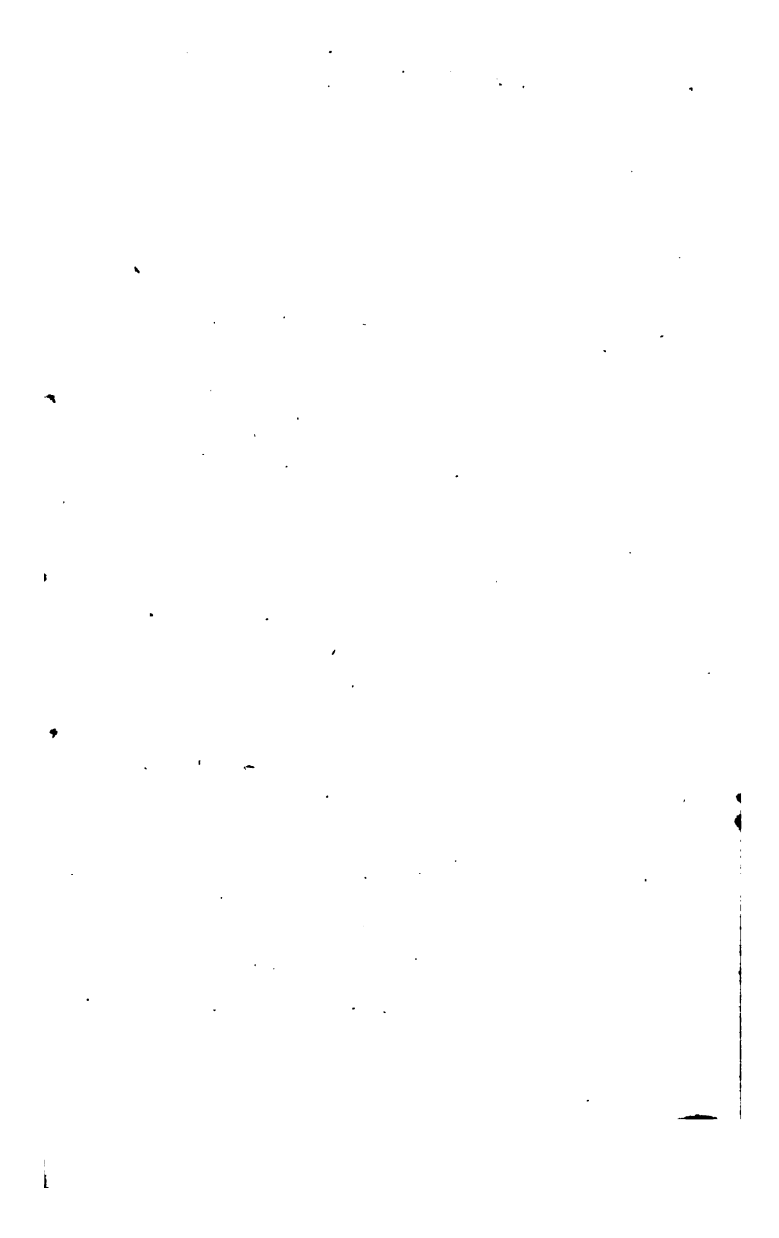


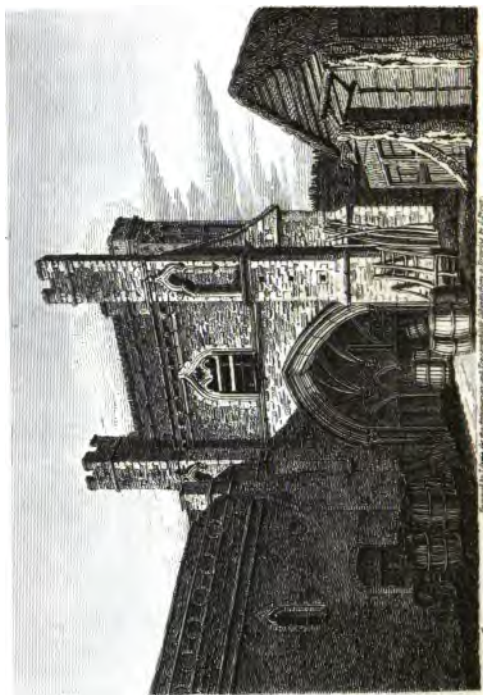
Engraved by J. Knight, for the Association and Engraved by J. Knight, for the Association.

Totnes Church, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Smith, New Bond St. and T. Carpenter, 21, Strand St. N. 1840.







Exterior of St. Augustine's Gate.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. B. Lockhart, 100, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

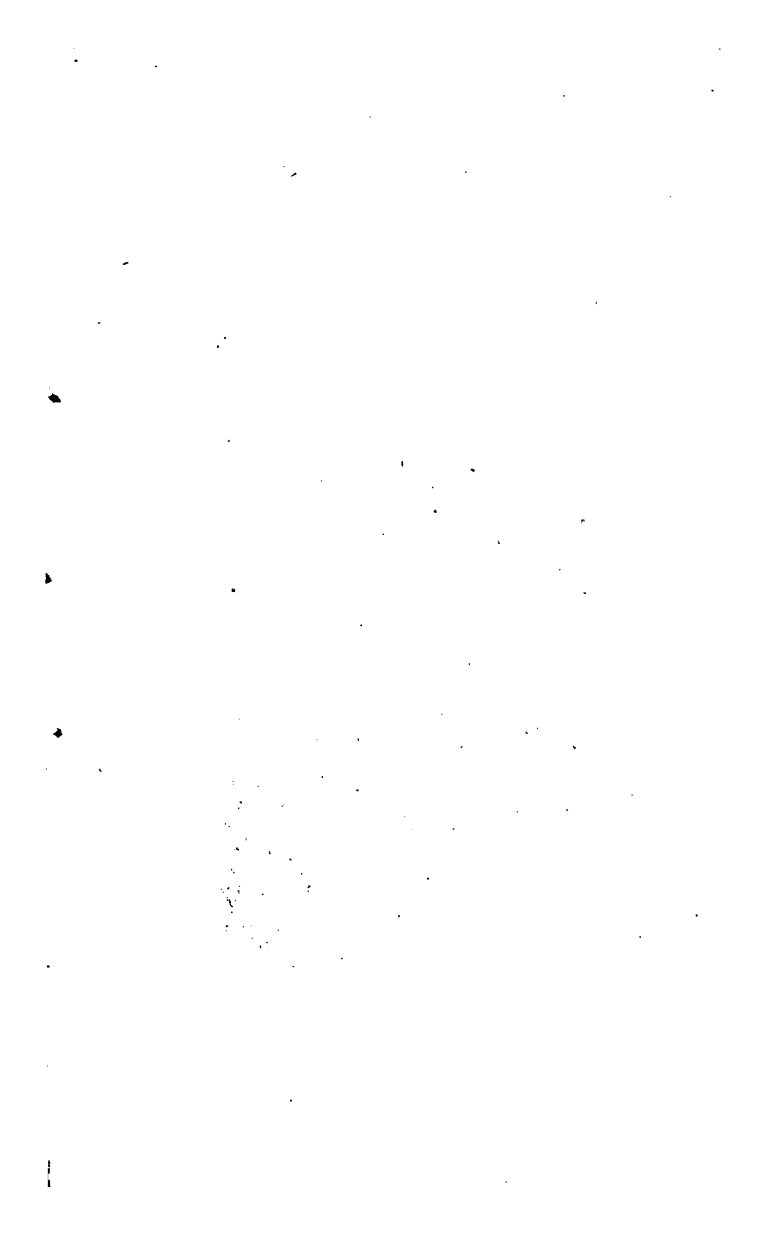




Castle McDermis, County Sligo.

Published for the Proprietors by T. Agnew & Sons, Limited, London, W.C.

12/16



ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY,

KENT.

IN the eastern suburbs of the city of Canterbury stand the remains of this once famous Abbey, which, in the early period of our monastic history, almost equalled the cathedral itself in magnificence, and continued to exist in great splendour during many centuries. It was founded in the year 598 by St. Augustine, in conjunction with Ethelbert, king of Kent, the latter of whom endowed it with many estates, and other rich gifts. Augustine placed here a community of Benedictines, and invested them with various privileges: these were afterwards increased by numerous grants and royal charters, and many immunities were, in succeeding ages, conferred on the monks by the Roman pontiffs.

Eadbald, the son and successor of Ethelbert, founded a church in this Abbey, through the influence of archbishop Lawrence, who dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin in the year 613, two years before which the monks had been exempted by the pope from all episcopal jurisdiction. Many of the abbots were persons of eminent talents, and had procured divers immunities and privileges from the papal see. *Egelsin*, who had been sent on an embassy to pope Alexander II. obtained from him

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

a licence to wear the mitre and other pontificals, but the archbishop refused to permit him to exercise this privilege; and soon afterwards, in 1070, Egelsin was obliged to seek refuge on the continent, he having taken part with archbishop Stigand, in his opposition to the Conqueror. In the same year the king promoted a Norman monk, named Scoland, or Scotland, to the vacant abbacy, and by his influence, joined to that of archbishop Lanfranc, many of the possessions of this Abbey, which the king had seized, were restored, and several new grants of lands and churches obtained. This abbot, following the general example of the Norman prelates, took down the whole of the ancient church, and began to rebuild it in a more magnificent manner; but he dying in 1087, before he had completed his intended structure, it was finished by his successor Wido, between that period and 1099. Hugh de Floriac, who succeeded Wido, erected the chapter-house and dormitory, and furnished the church with various ornaments: he died in 1124. His successor, Hugh de Frotessclive, who was chaplain to Henry I. and well informed in monastical and secular discipline, increased the monks to sixty, their original number.

In the time of Clarembald, whom Henry II. had intruded into the abbacy, against the consent of the monks, great part of the Abbey church was destroyed by fire, together with many of the ancient grants and other writings. The churches of Faversham, Minster,

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

and Middleton, were afterwards assigned to the use of the sacrist, to repair the damage, by grants from pope Alexander III.

On the deposition of Clarembald in 1176, *Roger*, a monk of Christ Church, was constituted abbot, but, on his refusal to make professional obedience to the archbishop, the latter refused to give him benediction: to procure this, he then went to Rome, where it was given him by the pope, from whom also he obtained anew the privilege of using the mitre, sandals, and pastoral staff. These favours, together with the intercourse which he continued to maintain with the papal see, incensed both the archbishop and the king, and the latter seized on the possessions of the Abbey, but was induced afterwards to restore them by the pope.

Roger the abbot died in 1212, and was succeeded by Alexander, a monk of great learning and eloquence, who firmly supported king John against the barons, and when Lewis, the dauphin of France, landed in the Isle of Thanet, he boldly excommunicated that prince and all his adherents. Hugh his successor, the third abbot of that name, was chosen on the seventh of the kalends of September 1220, and soon afterwards departed to Rome, to receive his benediction from the pope, as had then become customary. During his absence, John de Marisco, the prior, being desirous of ascertaining where the remains of St. Augustine had been deposited, caused his tomb and altar, which stood

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

under the middle window at the east end of the church to be broke open, and within these, in three distinct enclosures, he found the relics of the saint; the abbots of Battle and Langley, and the priors of St. Edmund's Bury, Faversham, and St. Radigund's, with many other persons of religious distinction being then present. In one of the enclosures, called a "small stone vessel," were his bones and a plate of lead, inscribed to this effect: "In the year from the incarnation of our Lord 1091, William, king of the English, reigning, the son of king William, who acquired England, abbot Guido translated the body of St. Augustine from the place where it had lain for 500 years, and placed all the bones of that saint in the present casket; the other parts of the sacred body he deposited in a silver shrine, to the praise of Him who reigns for ever." All the remains were afterwards re-entered, with the exception of the head, which at the instance of the great men present, and to excite the devotion of the people, was retained without the shrine, and was wonderfully decorated, at the abbot's expense, with gold, silver, and precious stones.

Many alterations were made in the monastic buildings between the years 1253 and 1309, and new ones erected; such were, the refectory, lavatory, cloister, kitchen, the abbot's chapel, and the great gate. During the respective governments of Roger de Chichester, Nicholas Thorn, and Thomas de Fyndon, who were ab-

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

Abbots in succession, Thomas de Fyndon supported the pretensions and privileges of his monastery against archbishop Winchelsea; and having obtained a declaratory bull from pope Boniface VIII. he made a bold attempt to invade the prerogatives of the see of Canterbury, by instituting three new deaneries, comprehending all the churches, the patronage of which belonged to the Abbey: after a long contention, however, he was obliged to submit to the archbishop, who, by the mediation of the earl of Pembroke, and others, was prevailed on to receive the abbot into favour, on his agreeing to abolish the new deaneries, and to make other concessions.

No particular notice is taken of any of the abbots who followed Thomas de Fyndon, until the Abbey was surrendered in 1539 to Henry VIII. by John Essex, the last abbot, and thirty of his monks. Its revenues were, at that period, according to Dugdale, £1413: 14: 11½.

Soon after the dissolution, the principal buildings were stripped of their lead, and some of them left to perish by degrees; but the destruction was accelerated by entire edifices being occasionally pulled down, and the materials converted to different uses. The great gate, with the adjoining buildings to the south, and some others, were, however, kept standing, and Henry VIII. is said to have converted them into a palace for himself and his successors, and to have had the Abbey lands, which immediately adjoined to the precincts, enclosed as a park for deer and beasts of chase.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

Queen Mary granted the Abbey demesnes to cardinal Pole, at whose death they reverted to the crown; and in the year 1564 were given to Henry lord Cobham, by queen Elizabeth, who kept her court here for several days during her "royal progress," in the year 1573. On the attainder of lord Cobham, in 1603, James I. granted this demesne to Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, at the annual rent of £20:13:4. The next possessor was lord Wotton, who was owner at the time of the nuptials of Charles I. with the princess Henrietta, which were consummated in this Abbey on the 13th of June 1625. Lord Wotton left this estate, at his death, to Mary, his widow, for life; and it obtained the name of Lady Wotton's Palace, from her constant residence at it. After her death, this estate came to Anne, the youngest daughter of the late lord Wotton, by allotment. Anne married sir Edward Hales, bart. of Wood Church, in this county, and their descendant, the present sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's, is now owner.

The west front of this Abbey extended, in length, 250 feet, and had a gate at each extremity: these gates are yet standing, together with the buildings adjoining to the principal one, ST. AUGUSTINE'S GATE, as it is still called. This is a very elegant structure, though the interior is much dilapidated, it having been converted into a brewery. The front consists of a centre, united by octagonal towers, which rise above the roof in lofty

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

turrets, finished by a rich cornice and battlement, and pierced by small and highly-ornamented windows: under the cornices are various heads of much expression and character; others of similar execution adorn the angles within the turrets; in the spandrils, above the entrance arch, within quatrefoil recesses, surrounded by circles, are statues, now greatly broken and defaced; indeed the whole of this entrance exhibits a degree of taste rarely surpassed by the ornamental sculpture of any age. The large room over the entrance has been converted into the city cockpit; and so singular are the changes the different parts of this foundation have undergone, that we find a fives-court, a bowling-green, a skittle-ground, an hospital, and a gaol, within the circuit of the walls.

The remains of the Abbey church, though so greatly reduced as to render it very difficult to trace the extent and form of the entire edifice, are extremely interesting, as they furnish us with an undoubted specimen of early Norman architecture, and this of a rich and elegant kind. These ruins, independent of the Norman work, are chiefly confined to mere walls of the east end and south side, which appear to have been rebuilt in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The west end has the name of Ethelbert's Tower; though from what cause, unless in veneration of his name, is unknown. This, which is the ancient part, is a lofty and elegant ruin, exhibiting various ranges of

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

semicircular arches, some of them intersecting each other, and being curiously adorned with mouldings and ornamental sculptures. The different parts display much fancy, and though the walls are very massive; yet the general cast of the ornaments give this remain a far greater air of lightness and proportion than is observable in most other Norman buildings. The remains of the Bell Tower, which stood about sixty feet from the church, towards the south, and the walls of which were of vast substance, were wholly removed in 1793, though not without employing the combined efforts of 200 men.

When Augustine and king Ethelbert founded this Abbey, it was with the intention that it should be made the place of their own sepulture, and also of their successors, for ever; yet this design was completely frustrated before the expiration of 160 years. Previous, however, to archbishop Cuthbert obtaining the privilege of consecrating a burial-place within the walls of the city, all his predecessors were interred in this Abbey, namely, Augustine, Lawrence, Justus, Mellitus, Honorius, Deus Dedit, Theodore, Brithwald, Tatwyn, and Nothelm. Lambert, the next but one in succession to Cuthbert, was also buried here, and to the memory of each of these prelates a shrine was afterwards erected within the Abbey church. The kings of Kent who were interred in this church were Ethelbert, Eadbald, Ercombert, Lothaire, and Withred; and among the

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

females of the blood-royal were the queens Bertha and Emma, and the princess Mildreda, daughter of Lothaire. Many other persons of eminent rank have been buried here, though not a single memorial is now left to distinguish the places of their interment; among them was Juliana, countess of Huntingdon, the rich infant of Kent, who died in 1350, and was deposited in a chantry chapel of her own foundation, dedicated to St. Anne.

Among the privileges possessed by this foundation was that of coinage, which had been originally granted by king Athelstan, but which seems not to have been exercised subsequent to the reign of Stephen.

On the day of the translation of St. Augustine, in the year 1271, during a violent tempest of thunder, lightning, and rain, which lasted a whole day and night, the buildings of the Abbey were greatly damaged, and would have been quite overwhelmed by the floods, according to the opinion of the chronicler, had not the virtue of the saints who rested there withstood the force of the waters.

The Kent and Canterbury hospital, which stands within the Abbey precincts, is a respectable brick edifice, containing eight wards for the reception of patients, with convenient apartments and offices for the attendants.

In the eastern part of the precincts a new county gaol is built, on an ingenious plan, by which the differ-

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

ent classes of prisoners will be kept separate, and that extension of crime which constantly takes place wherever promiscuous communication is allowed, will, by this means, be effectually prevented.

The above particulars are principally extracted from Mr. Brayley's account of this Abbey, in his history of Kent, forming part of the Beauties of England and Wales.

TOTNESS CHURCH,

DEVONSHIRE.

THIS Church, which is a handsome structure, was erected in the fourteenth century; it underwent some repairs about twenty-five years ago, when the beautiful symmetry was destroyed by various tasteless alterations in the windows and other parts of the fabric. The chancel is separated from the body of the Church by an elegant screen of ornamental tracery, in stone-work; but the altar-piece, instead of corresponding with the rest of the building, is of Grecian design, having a classical semi-dome, supported by Corinthian pillars.

The date of the foundation of this Church was unknown till about four years ago, when the south-east pinnacle was struck by lightning, in a violent storm, and in its fall, besides other considerable damage, beat in the roof of a small room over the porch: in this room were two chests full of old records and papers, which becoming exposed by this accident, among them was found a grant from bishop Lacy for forty days indulgence "to those people who had or might contribute any thing towards rebuilding the Church at Totness." This was dated at Chudleigh, where the bishops of Exeter had a palace, 1432. It may be observed, in confirma-

TOTNESS CHURCH.

tion, that the arms of Lacy, viz. three shovellers heads on a shield, can yet be seen on the porch, though nearly obliterated.

The town of Totness boasts of high antiquity: the Roman foss-way, extending from north to south, through Devonshire and Somersetshire, begun here. The situation of the town is extremely fine. The number of houses is 294: these are principally disposed in one street, about three quarters of a mile in length, terminated on the east by a bridge, over the river Dart. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, and had four gates: the east and north gates are now standing.

PRIORY OF ST. DYONISIUS,

HAMPSHIRE.

THIS Priory, generally denominated St. Dennis's Priory, was founded for black canons by Henry I. though Richard I. has been sometimes considered as the founder, from the considerable benefactions which he bestowed. On the dissolution of this Priory, in the reign of Henry VIII. the annual value of its possessions was estimated at £80 : 11 : 6, according to Dugdale, and £91 : 9, according to Speed. The site was then granted to Francis Dawtry: it is now the property of general Stibbert, of Portswood House. The ruins are only of small extent, and appear to be remains of the west end of the church, and of some other building near to it, now used as a farm-house. Many of the possessions of this house were held by the tenure of arming a certain number of men for the defence of Southampton.

In Grose's Antiquities is given a list of the benefactors to this foundation, which we have extracted.

“ Henry I. by his charter, granted to God and the canons of St. Dionysius, for the good of his own soul and those of his father and mother, Matilda his wife, and William his son, and for the good of the faithful living and dead, that parcel of his land lying between

PRIORY OF ST. DYONISIUS.

Portafrada and the river Hystia, which used to bring in eleven shillings and six deniers, and also that part of his lands of Portafrada lying near the sea, in the east part of Hampton, which used to bring in the annual rent of forty-one shillings and six deniers.

“ King Stephen confirmed divers donations of land given them by Robert de Limeseia.

“ Henry II. granted them the chapel of St. Michael of the Holy Cross of St. Lawrence and of All Saints, near the town of Hampton.

“ Richard I. gave them, in fee and perpetual alms, Kingsland and the wood, called Porteswarde, with all its appurtenances.

“ Gundred de Warren gave them the church of Little Fageham, which was her dower. Humphry de Bohun, constable to the king of England, confirmed to them the church of Chaleworth, given by his father, with all the titles, rights, and dues, the canons of St. Dionysius to find a chaplain to officiate there.

“ William Musard gave them three shillings annual rent, left him by his sister Jane, on condition of their finding a wax candle before the altar of the Blessed Virgin, in the church of their monastery, where his sister lay buried : this rent to be received quarterly.

“ Walter de Chalke and his wife bequeathed to them two bezants, for the good of their souls, and on account of the kindness shewn to them by these canons ; to receive the same annually at the feast of St. Michael,

PRIORY OF ST. DYONISIUS.

of Gaufridus Hule, who was bound to pay it as a yearly rent in Etlington. A bezant was a coin, so called from its being originally struck at Constantinople; called, likewise, Byzantium. It seems to have been a general name for a piece of money, without any determinate value: according to Du Cange, there were bezants of gold and silver; and Blount, in his Law Dictionary, notices copper ones, of the value of 2s.

“ Godfrey, bishop of Winchester, confirmed to them the gift of William Aeliz, of the tithes of his rent in Aldenton, of 5s. arising from his mill at the same place, and the tenths of his paunage, and also the privilege of quit paunage for thirty hogs, in his woods.

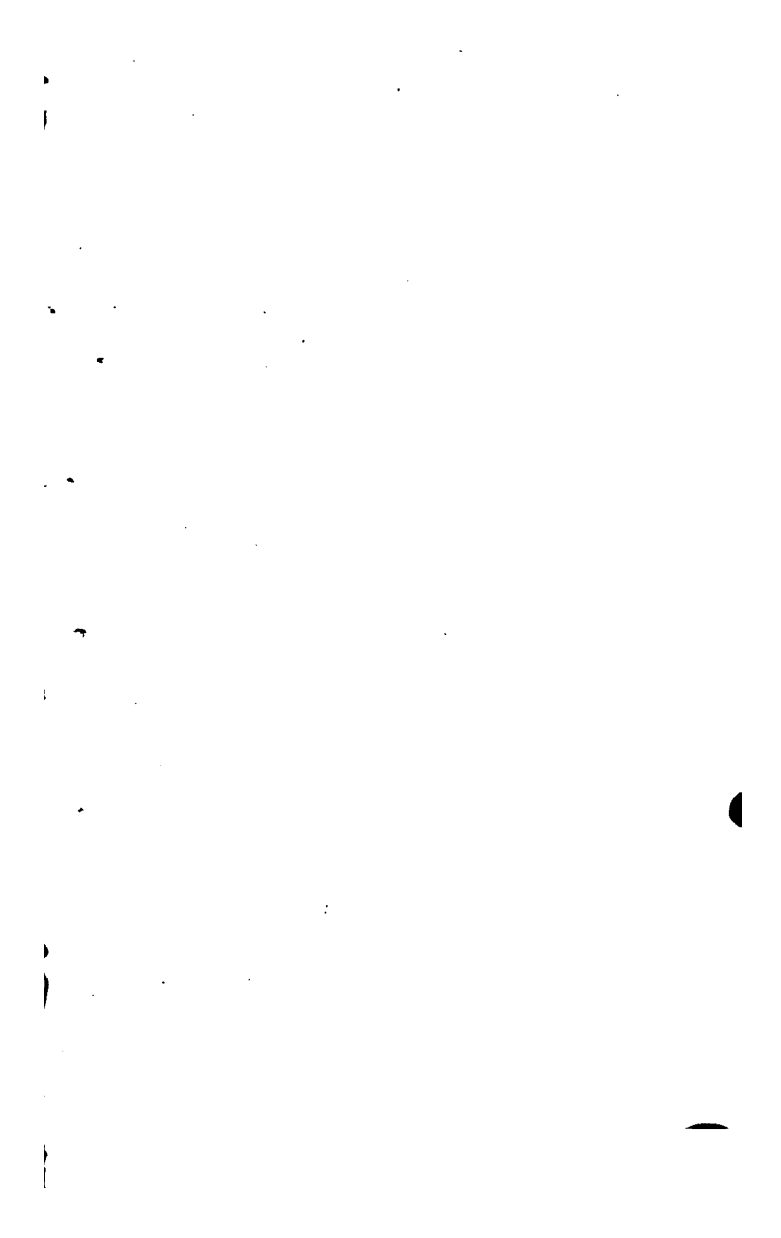
“ By the charter of the sixth of Edward III. these canons were entitled to a pipe of red wine, for the celebration of mass, to be delivered to them by the king's butler at Southampton. They were likewise exempted from contribution to the repairs of the bridge of Kingsmill.

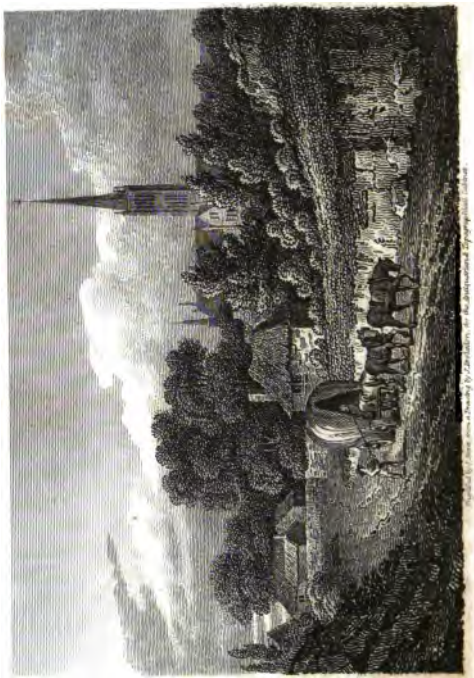
“ In a parliament held by Edward III. in the year 1339, ‘ a writ of respite was granted to the prior and canons of this convent of the tenths that were due at the Purification of the Virgin last past, and also those that they were bound to pay between that time and the Michaelmas next ensuing, on account of their houses and other edifices, which were the greatest part of their subsistence, being burned and destroyed. This was

PRIORY OF ST. DYONISIUS.

done by the French, in their invasion the preceding year.'

" Pryne, from Mathew Paris and other monkish writers, mentions one Odo, whom he calls abbot of this house, about the year 1245, who gave great gifts of the goods of the community to the pope, whereby he obtained the archbishopric of Rohan, which he did not enjoy above a year, being suddenly struck dead. This was considered as a judgment from Heaven, for his fraud and simony."

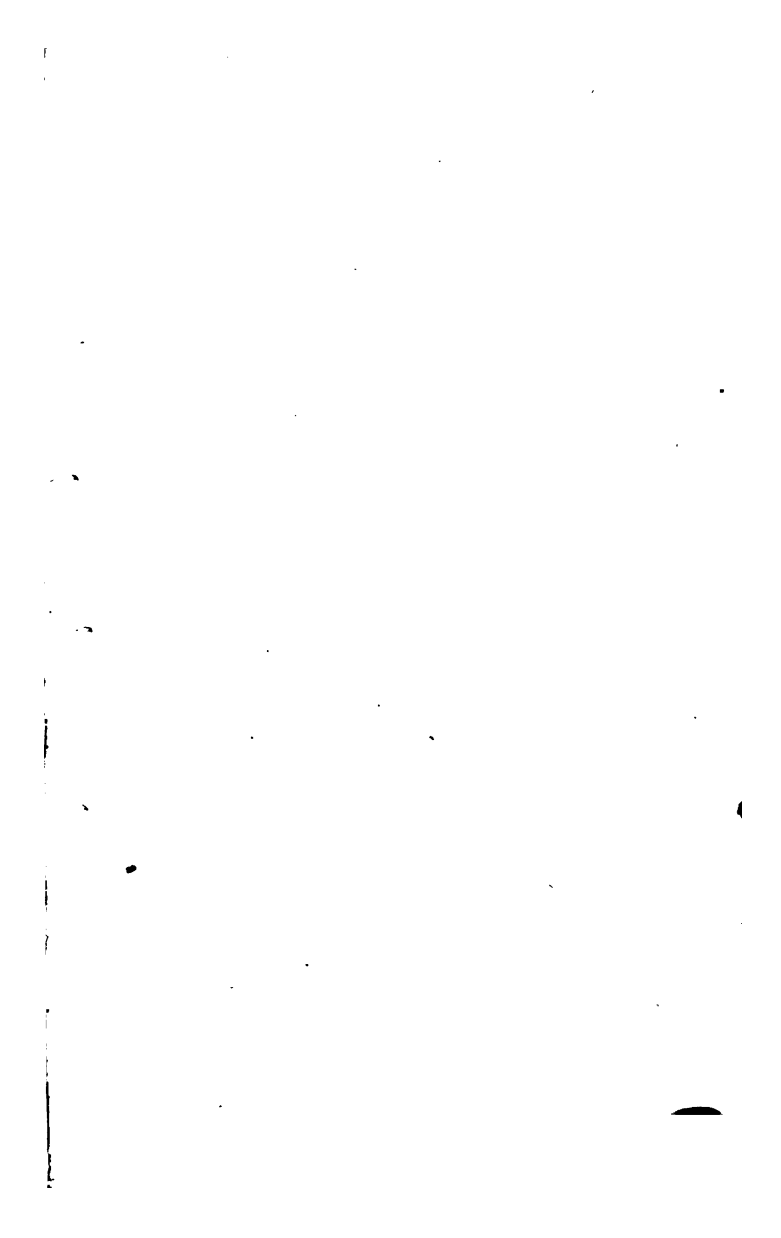




Salisbury Water

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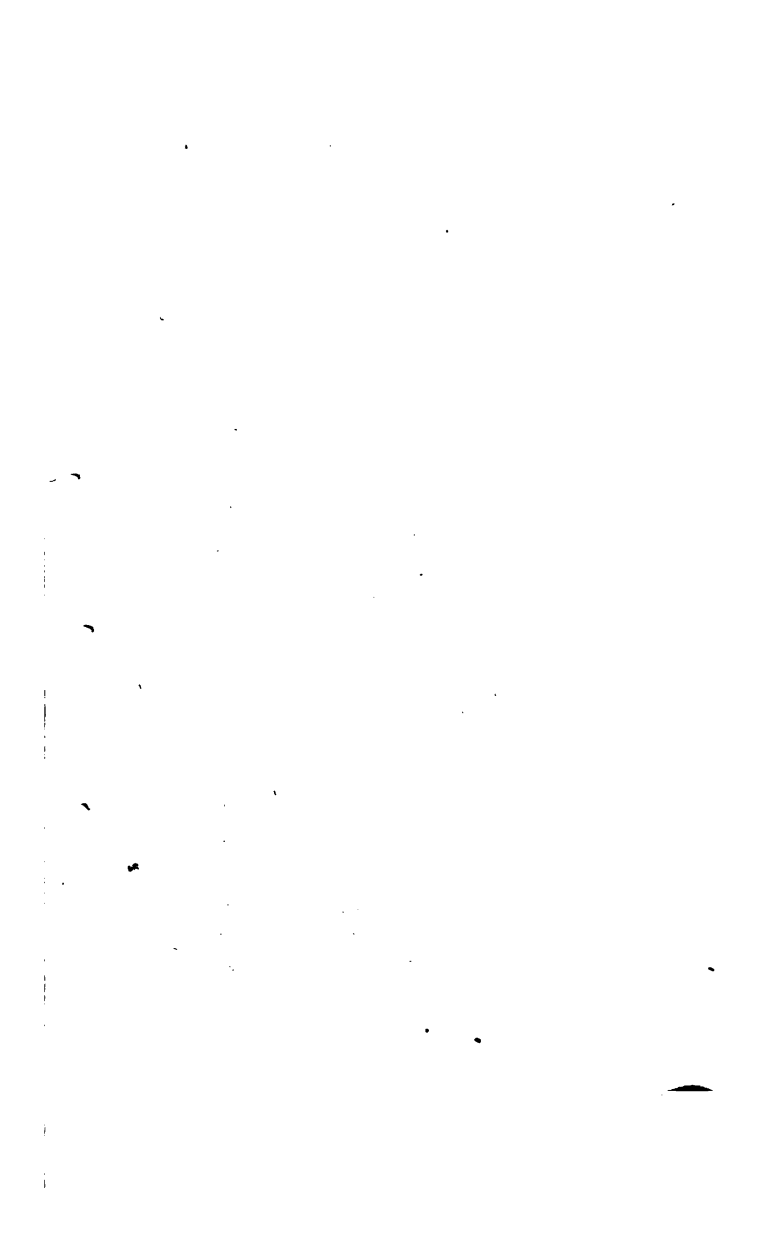
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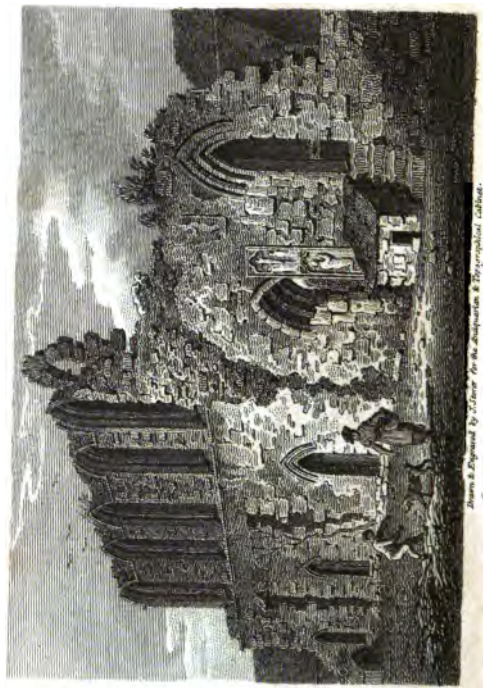


Monument of William De Clifford, Bishop of Salisbury.

Monument of William De Clifford, Bishop of Salisbury.

Engraved by J. Smith for the Proprietors of the British Museum.



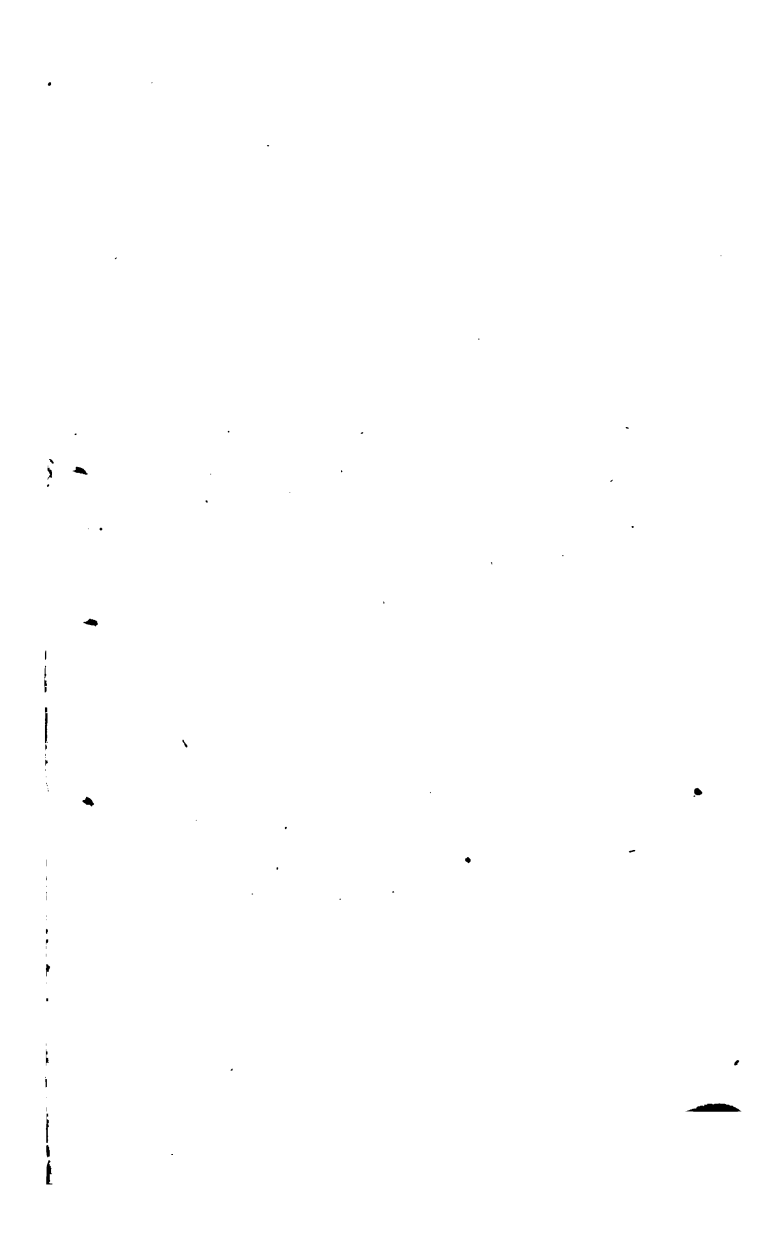


View of the Abbey of St. Dunstons, as it appears at present.

St. Dunstons Abbey, Suffolk.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & City of London. Old Bond St. & City of London.

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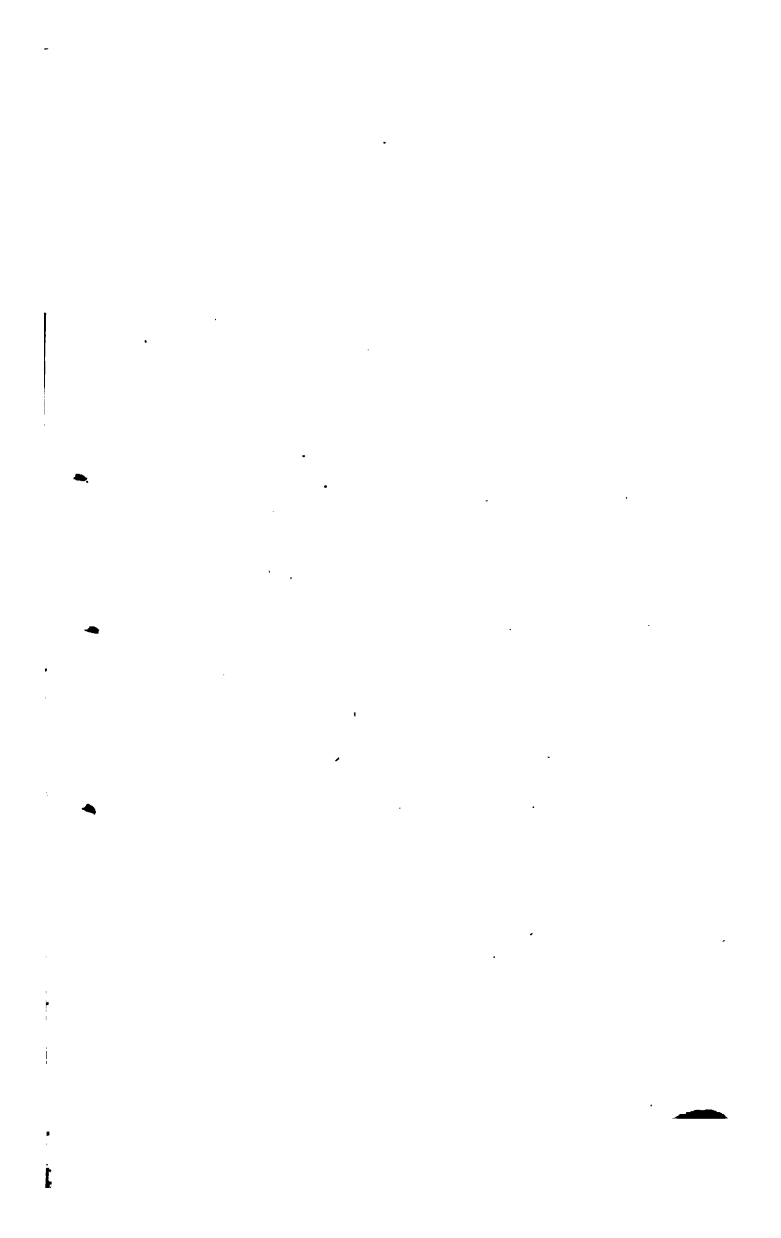


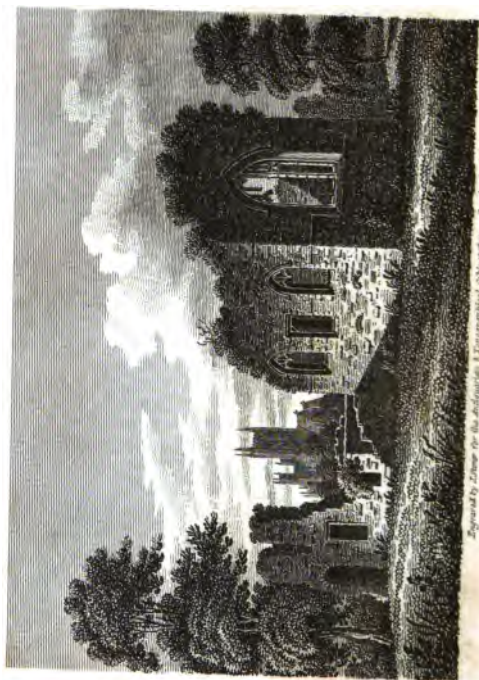
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Bedgellat, Carmarthenshire.

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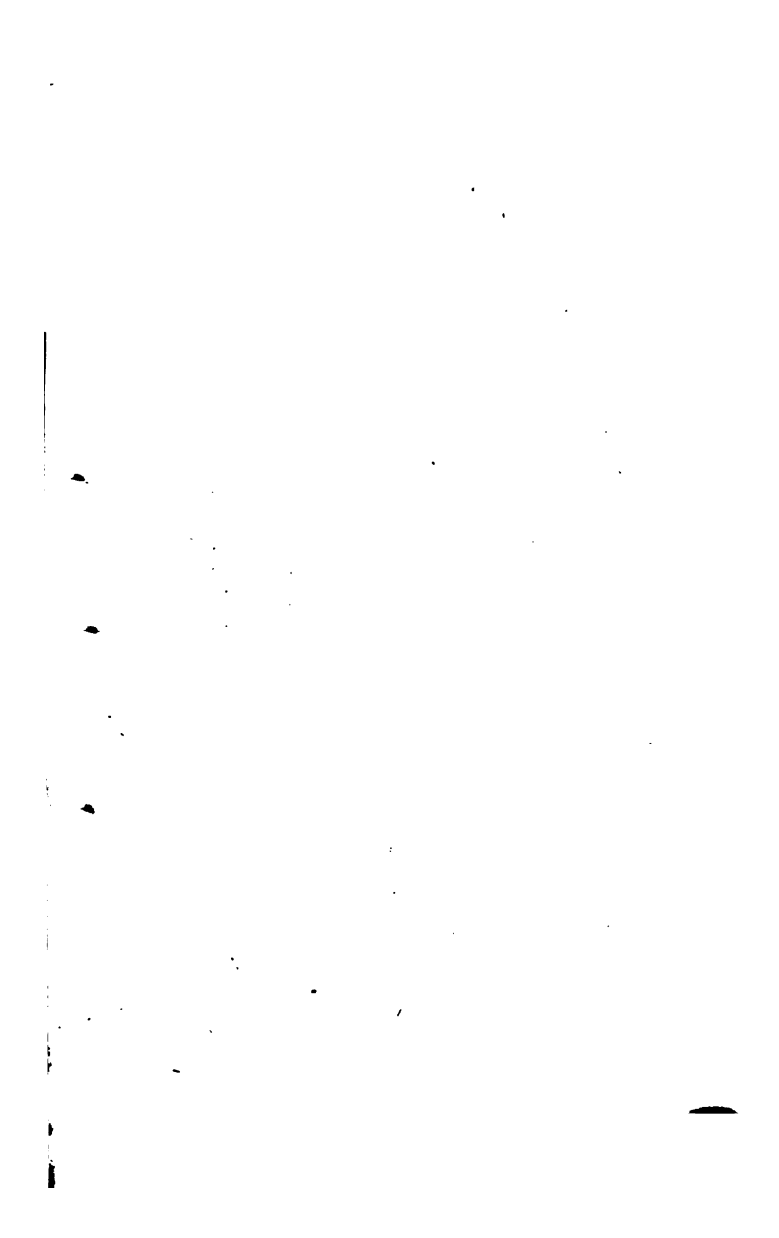




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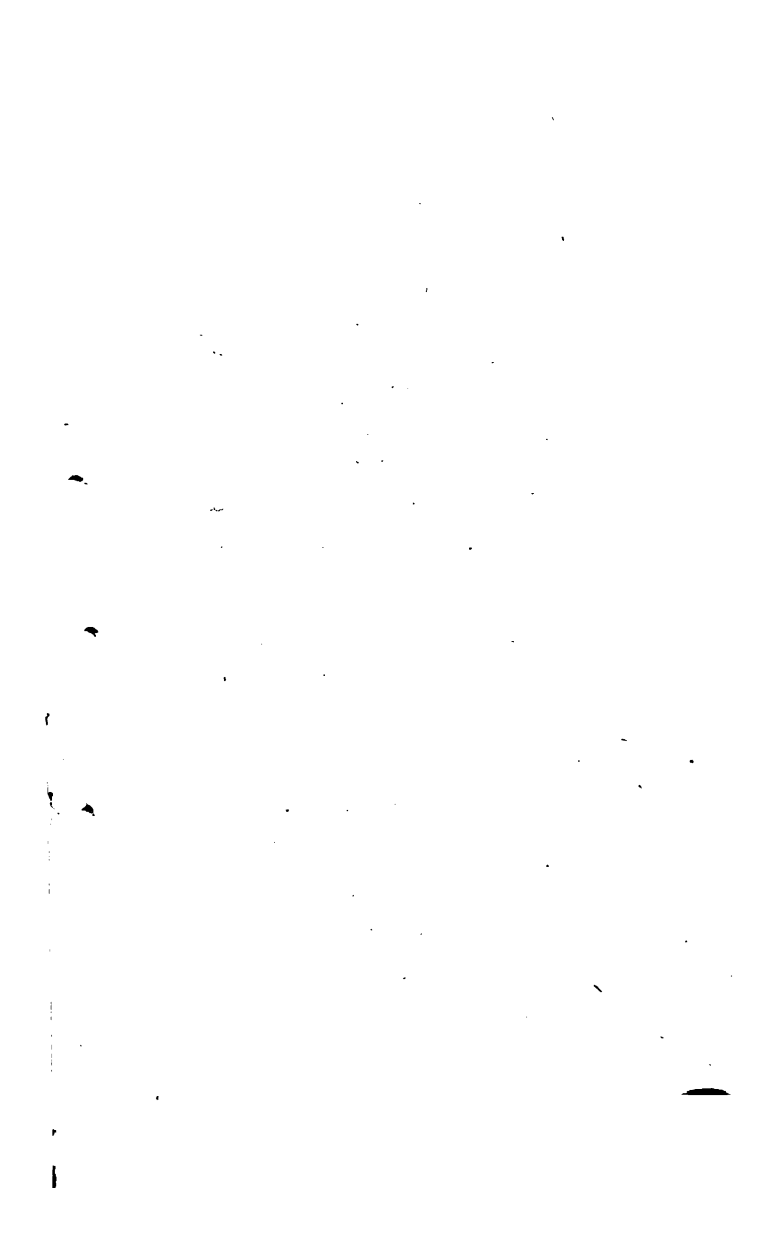
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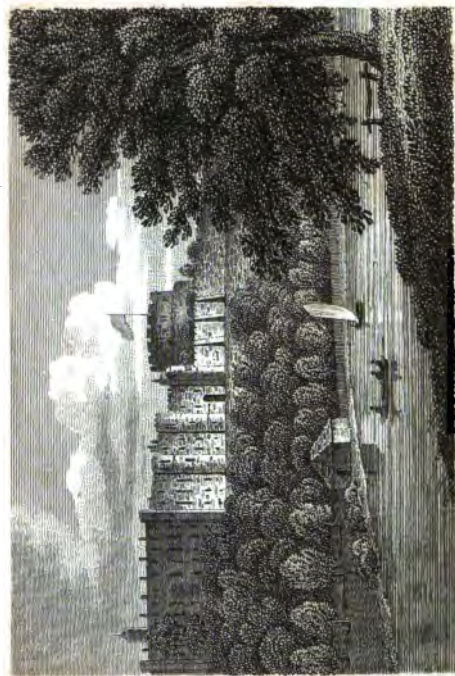


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Windsor Castle

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SALISBURY,

WILTSHIRE.

THE flourishing and extensive city of Salisbury derived its origin from the ruins of Old Sarum, a very strong position, at the distance of about a mile from the present city. The ramparts and ditches still remain, exhibiting a most interesting display of ancient fortification; but scarcely a vestige of its mural grandeur is now to be seen. The frequent contentions that took place between the clergy and the military, induced the former to apply to the pope for leave to remove the see to a more commodious and agreeable situation, complaining, among other things, of a most distressing scarcity of water, though it is asserted by Hollingshed that the hill abounds with wells and springs of sweet water. Mr. King, in his "*Munimenta Antiqua*" inclines to the same opinion, "continuing," says he, "as a city of such dignity so long this place affords a decided proof, among others, that the apparent want of water in such situations could be no decided objection to such spots being used as permanent habitations; for here dwelt a multitude throughout many ages, till a civilization and ideas of freedom increased. In the time of Henry III. the desire of avoiding the oppression and insults of the proud garrison

SALISBURY.

above; rather than the want of water, induced the inhabitants to remove to the open plain beneath, where bishop Poore began to build for them the present magnificent church of Salisbury; and to this place even the very stones and rubbish of Old Sarum where, by degrees, conveyed, as the remains of Babylon were to Bagdât, and those of Memphis to Cairo." In proof of the insolence of the soldiery to the religious of Old Sarum, Leland says, "That the castellanes upon a time prohibited them cumming from procession and rogation to re-enter the town."

The city of Salisbury is plentifully watered by a fine stream which is carried in channels through the streets, contributing to the cleanliness and health of the inhabitants. The houses are principally of brick, built without much regard to uniformity.

Some very handsome shops present themselves in the larger streets; in these may be seen a choice exhibition of cutlery goods, for the manufactory of which this place is famous. The other articles manufactured here are woollen serges, kerseymeres, figured cloths for waistcoats, and fine flannels, though the woollen trade has suffered considerably during the present war.

Salisbury contains three parish churches besides the cathedral. St. Thomas's stands on the west side of the market-place; it was built as a chapel of ease to the cathedral about the year 1240; its length is 130 feet, and its breadth seventy, including a body, two aisles, three

SARISBURY.

chancels, and a vestry-room : it was dedicated to St. Thomas-A-Becket, by bishop Bingham, whose fond attachment to that turbulent priest was the cause of its erection, it being intended to commemorate his supposed martyrdom. On the outer wall of this church at the west end is a curious wooden monument, representing Abraham offering up his Son Isaac, Jacob's Dream, and his Bargain about the striped and ringed Cattle : beneath is this inscription—" Here under lieth the body of Humphrey Beckham, who died the 2d of Feb. anno 1671, aged 88. His ^e_{on} work." By this it appears, that the artist was so well pleased with his performance, miserable as it is, that he desired no other memorial to record his fame. The church of St. Edmund's is a handsome structure, with a tower ornamented with four pinnacles ; this was founded in 1268 by Walter de la Wyle, bishop of Sarum ; it stands on the north-east corner of the city. On the north side of this church was a painted window, the destruction of which by Henry Sherfield, esq. in the time of archbishop Laud, occasioned a process in the star-chamber ; by its sentence he was compelled to pay a fine of £500, and acknowledge his offence before the bishop of the diocese. In the chancel of St. Edmund's is the family vault of the descendants of sir Wadham Windham. The churchyard is planted with rows of lime trees, which shade the four sides of the burial-ground.

This spot is supposed to have been the scene of a

SALISBURY.

sanguinary battle, fought between Cynric king of the West Saxons and the Britons, when the latter were defeated with great slaughter, and compelled to surrender the important fortress of Old Sarum. In the year 1774, the mouldering bones of nearly thirty bodies, several pike heads, a large iron sword, and several other warlike implements were found here. This circumstance gives weight to the above-named supposition, and in commemoration of these particulars, Mr. Windham caused an urn to be erected near the place, with an appropriate Latin inscription.

The church of St. Martin is upon the outskirts of the town; the period of its erection is not clearly known. Near it are some remains of the foss, which in former times defended the city.

The council-house, which is situated in the south-east corner of the market-place, is a handsome structure; it was erected by Jacob, earl of Radnor, about twenty years ago.

At a short distance from the council-house is a cross, of an hexagonal form, having a roof, which serves for a shelter for the country people, who bring butter, poultry, and vegetables to market.

The pride of Salisbury is its cathedral, which is perhaps the most elegant in form and proportion of any in England. It contains many curious monuments. Among them is one to the memory of William de Clifford, the son of Henry II. by Fair Rosamond.

HALES OWEN ABBEY,

SHROPSHIRE.

THE history of Hales Owen Abbey having been related in the former part of this Work, it will only be necessary at present to advert to the existing state of its venerable remains. The largest and most entire member of this religious house is now a barn, and was probably used for the same purpose by the monks; its interior has some vestiges of a timber roof, apparently of considerable age. Besides the barn, various other fragments of the Abbey buildings are at present standing, but so unconnected, that their original designation can scarcely be traced; some of them have an appearance extremely pleasing and picturesque, being almost enveloped in masses of ivy.

“ See how the tottering fragments keep their ground,
Clasp'd by the ivy's strong embrace. Behold
The gadding plant throws its green mantle round
The fractur'd walls, which, by its friendly aid,
Stand up against the injuries of Time,
And brave, unmov'd, the fury of the storm.”

The most interesting of these pieces of ruin appears in the annexed View; it consists of a range of elegant

HALES OWEN ABBEY.

pointed arches in a tolerable state of preservation ; below them are the remains of strong buttments, and several pointed doors still in use ; the lower part of the building being kept tenable, and appropriated to the meanest purposes of the farm, of which it forms a part. The proprietor of the premises, encouraged no doubt by frequent visitors, appears careful to prevent any unnecessary dilapidation, and to render the place as worthy of attention as his mode of occupying it will admit.

A few years since, the cover of a coffin was discovered among the ruins ; this has been fastened in an upright position against the wall, as appears in the present View. It is of stone ; on the upper part, within a recess, with a trefoil head, is carved the Crucifixion ; and below, in a similar compartment, is a figure kneeling in the attitude of prayer.

BEDGELLERT CHURCH,

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

THE village of Bedgellert is situated in a beautiful tract of meadows, near the confluence of the rivers Glas Lyn and Colwyn. Pennant observes, that its situation is the fittest in the world to inspire religious meditation, amid lofty mountains, woods, and murmuring streams. The church, though small, is reckoned the largest in Snowdonia; its east window consists of three narrow pointed arches; it has a neat roof, in which remains some appearances of fret-work, and a side chapel, supported by pillars and Gothic arches. This church was formerly conventual; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and belonged to a priory of Augustins; they are supposed to have been of the class called Gibbertines, consisting of both sexes, living under the same roof, only separated by a wall: this conjecture is rendered very probable, by a piece of ground still retaining the name of Dol-y-Llein, the meadow of the nun. No remnant of the priory however is now existing.

In front of the village rises to a point Moel Hebog, or the hill of flight, forming a striking feature in an assemblage of the most beautiful scenery. According to tradition, Llewelyn the Great came to reside at Bedgel-

BEDGELLERT CHURCH.

lert, during the season of hunting, with his wife and children; and one day the family being absent a wolf entered the house. On the prince's return, his greyhound met him, covered with blood; Llewelyn being alarmed ran into the nursery, and found the cradle in which the child had lain, overturned, and the ground covered with blood. Supposing that the greyhound had killed the child, he immediately drew his sword and slew him; but upon turning the cradle, he found the child alive, and the wolf dead. He was so affected, that he erected a tomb over the grave of his favourite dog; and upon this spot the parish church was afterwards built, and called from this accident, Bedd Gillart, or the Grave of Kill Hart.

MONK'S HOUSE,

LINCOLN.

THIS was a Benedictine cell for a few monks, given to the abbey of St. Mary at York, along with various donations in the city and fields of Lincoln by king Henry II. it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and at the time of its dissolution was valued by Dugdale at £23:6:3, and by Speed £26:1:3; it was granted in the thirty-seventh of Henry VIII. to John Bellow and John Broxholm.

According to Leland, this was the site of Icanhoc, or Ycanno, where St. Botolph erected a monastery in 654 upon a desert piece of ground, which is said to have been given him for that purpose by Ethelmund, king of the South Angles; this religious establishment continued till that fatal devastation of these countries by the Danes in 870. Leland's words are these; "Sum hold opinion that est of Lincoln were 2 suburbes, one towards S. Beges, a late a cell to S. Mari Abbay at York: the which place I take to be Icanno, wher was an house of monkes yn S. Botolphes tyme, and of this spekith Bede: it is scant half a mile from the minster."—But bishop Tanner supposes Leland to be in an error when he calls it St. Beges, and thinks that the mistake origi-

MONK'S HOUSE.

nated on account of St. Beges, or St. Bees in Cumberland, being a cell of the same abbey at York.

The ruin is but a trivial one, consisting of dilapidated walls which belonged to three or four rooms, and the remains of a small chapel, the architecture of which is subsequent to the date of the grant made by Henry II. it is situated, as Leland observes, "scant half a mile from the minster," in a south-east direction, at the foot of the hill, and about 300 yards from the north bank of the Witham, upon a gentle acclivity, and in a very secluded situation.

DRUMTOCHTY, KINCARDINESHIRE.

DRUMTOCHTY is situated about five miles from the town of Lawrence Kirk. The house, which is a modern building in the Gothic style, was erected by the present proprietor, — Drummond, esq. upon the site of a farm of the same name, which was inhabited by the late lord Gardenstown, one of the judges of the supreme courts of civil and criminal law in Scotland. The house stands in a pleasant dell, surrounded with woods, and at a short distance rises the brown mountain of *Strath-finella*, one of the ancient queens of Scotland, well known for the legendary tales of her spells and witchcraft.

Dr. Beattie, who was born at Lawrence Kirk, has made the scenery of this place the subject of his descriptive verses. His biographer, sir William Forbes, says, he had a never-failing resource in his own mind in those meditations which he loved to indulge amidst the beautiful and sublime scenery of that neighbourhood (Drumtochty), which furnished him with endless amusement. At a small distance from the place of his residence, a deep and extensive glen, finely clothed with wood, runs up into the mountains; thither he frequently repaired, and there some of his earliest pieces were

DRUMTOCHTY.

written. From that wild and romantic spot he drew, as from the life, some of the finest descriptions and most beautiful pictures of nature in his poetical compositions. He has been heard to say, for instance, that the description of the owl, in his charming poem on Retirement,

Whence the scar'd owl, on pinions gray,
Breaks from the rustling boughs,
And down the lone vale sails away
To more profound repose.

was drawn after real nature. The same author says, a beautiful landscape which he has magnificently described in the 20th stanza of the 1st book of the Minstrel, corresponds exactly with what must have presented itself to his poetical imagination on those occasions at the approach of the rising sun, as he would view the grandeur of that scene from the hill in the neighbourhood of his native village.

WINDSOR CASTLE,

BERKSHIRE.

THIS venerable fortress owes its origin to William the Conqueror, who soon after his establishment upon the throne, perceiving how favourable the country hereabout was for his darling sport the chase, gave to the monastery of St. Peter at Westminster certain lands and manors in Essex in lieu of their possessions at Windsor. The Castle was at first designed as a hunting-seat; the parks were soon after laid out, and the bounds of the forest greatly extended: rigid laws were likewise enacted for the preservation of the game. The edifice was considerably improved by Henry I. and enlarged by additional buildings; for its greater security the whole was surrounded by a strong wall—indeed so great were the alterations made by this monarch, that by some he has been reputed its founder. Henry II. held a parliament here in 1170; and when Richard Cœur-de-Lion departed on his romantic expedition to the Holy Land, the bishop of Ely, who was left in great authority, made it the place of his residence. King John during his contest with the barons resided here, and by them the place was besieged without success in 1216. Queen Eleanor, consort of Edward I. was extremely attached to this spot, and was

WINDSOR CASTLE.

here delivered of four of her children. Edward III. of triumphant memory, was born at Windsor, and to him it owes its present sublimity and grandeur. The improvements made by this prince extended to nearly the whole of the ancient fabric, which, with the exception of the three towers at the west end of the lower ward, was entirely taken down, and the principal part of the building as it now stands erected on its site. The mode of procuring workmen for this purpose is related in Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter—"The king granted his letters patent to certain surveyors, empowering them to impress as many hewers of stone, carpenters, and other artificers as might be necessary for the due and honest performance of the great undertaking.

In the year 1357 the celebrated William of Wickham was appointed to superintend the works, with the salary of 1s. daily and 3s. per week for his clerk. Various alterations and additional buildings have been made by succeeding monarchs. The beautiful chapel of St. George was enlarged and rebuilt by Edward IV. The roof of its choir was vaulted by Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edw. VI. and queen Mary, each contributed to ennoble the fabric. Queen Elizabeth raised the terrace on the north side, which commands a prospect over one of the finest valleys in the kingdom. Several improvements were made by Charles I. but during the civil wars the Castle was much injured, and the palace of the sovereign became his prison. The chief improvements made here in the last

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century have been under the directions of his present Majesty.

The Castle is divided into two courts, called the upper and lower wards, which are separated by the keep, which is built upon a lofty artificial mount, surrounded by a moat. The ascent to the upper apartments is by a long flight of steps, having a cannon planted at the top, and levelled at the entrance. The curtain of the tower is the only battery in the Castle; it contains seventeen pieces of ordnance; these are retained as objects of ornament rather than utility. From the summit of this tower may be seen the most enchanting prospect that can well be conceived. The majestic Thames is seen winding through a great extent of country which is diversified with all the varieties of forest scenery, fertile fields, busy hamlets, and crowded towns. The names of the following counties that are hence in prospect are written upon a board near the top of the tower—Middlesex, Essex, Hertford, Bucks, Berks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford; the dome of St. Paul's may be plainly discerned when the atmosphere is in a favourable state.

The chief curiosities within this fabric are the arms deposited in the guard chamber, consisting of whole, half, and quarter pikes, bandoleers of different sizes, and some of the the first matchlocks that were ever constructed. The pillars of the door leading to the dining-room are composed of pikes, these are surmounted by